

Institute of Research Oct 23 B
In Social Service 553 G
University of N C, P O Box 711
Chapel Hill N C

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

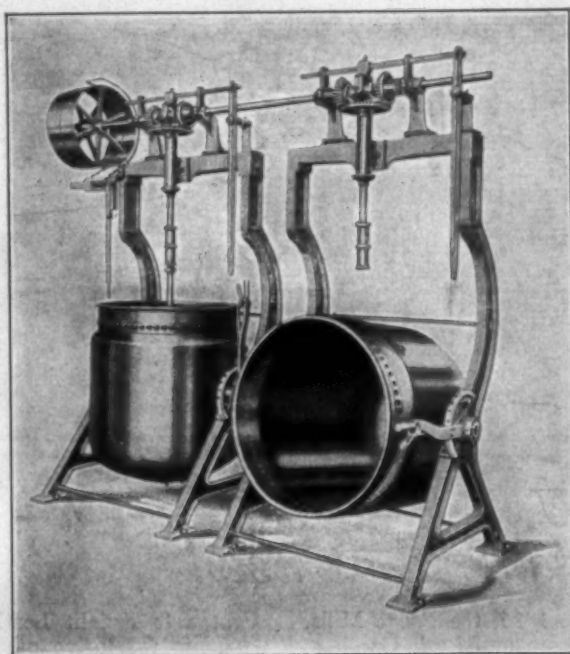
~ SOUTHERN ~ TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 7, 1929

No. 1

FOR THOROUGH MIXING



200-Gallon Color Kettle with Single Agitator

WHETHER you are mixing colors for dyeing, starches or thickenings for printing; sizes, starches or gums for the finishing processes . . . we have Kettles which are adapted for your needs from *one gallon to four hundred gallon capacity.*

Illustrated are two 200-gallon Color Kettles with single agitators and lever tipping device for removing contents. Other types of Kettles with either single or double agitators, plain or jacketed Kettles, and with worm and gear or lever tipping device, can be furnished.

Installed either singly or in batteries of two or more, each Kettle is provided with a clutch for independent operation. Drive may be arranged for individual direct-connected motor or tight and loose pulley.

We have illustrations of Color Kettles of various capacities and types which we shall be pleased to send you.

Kindly address Dept. D.

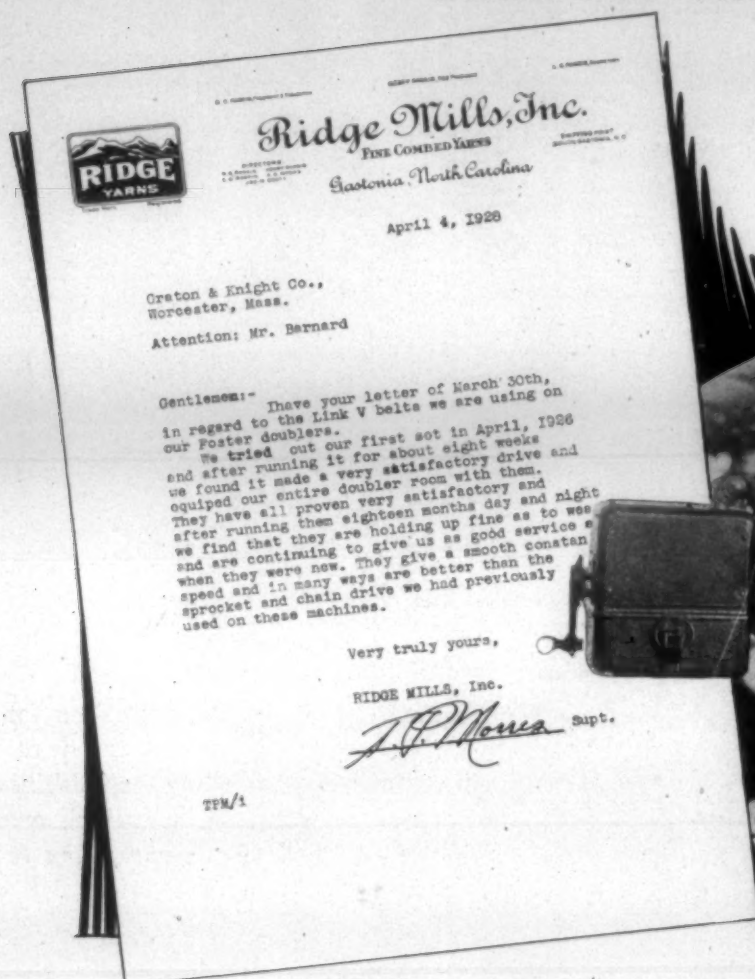
Machinery for
Bleaching Mercerizing
Dyeing Drying
Printing and Finishing
Textile Fabrics and
Warp Yarns

The Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.

Main Office and Works
Providence, R. I.

New York Office
30 Church St.

Southern Representative: H. G. MAYER, Charlotte, N. C.



18 months of day and night service —and still as good as new!

Get YOUR Free Copy!

Send for your free copy of the Belting Manual, the most complete book of its kind. One hundred ninety pages of practical belting and transmission information.



OTHER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Leather Belting. Rubber Transmission Belting. Conveyor and Elevator Belting. Lace Leather. Round Belting. Belt Cements and Dressings. . . . Leather Pickers. Lugs and other Loom Straps. Woven Textile Lug Straps. Link "V" Belting. Textile Aprons. Mechanical Rubber Goods.

In April, 1926, the Ridge Mills, Inc., of Gastonia, North Carolina, makers of fine combed yarns, put a Graton & Knight Leather Link "V" belt on one of their Foster doublers. Eight weeks later they equipped more doublers with these belts on the strength of the fine performance that the first belt was turning in.

Today, after running *day and night* for 18 months, these Leather Link "V" belts are running as well as if they were new, and with hardly a sign of wear. Speaking of their running qualities, this company says—"They give a smooth, constant speed and in many ways are better than the sprocket and chain drive we had previously used on these machines."

Graton & Knight Leather Link "V" Belts will drive other textile machines in your plant just as smoothly and economically as they are driving these doublers. Try them, for instance, on your Spinners or Twisters.

Return the coupon for your copy of the "V" Belt Booklet. It contains a lot of interesting and valuable information as well as actual photographs of successful Leather "V" Belt Drives.

Graton & Knight Company

WORCESTER, MASS.
TANNERS
LEATHER PRODUCTS
LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING

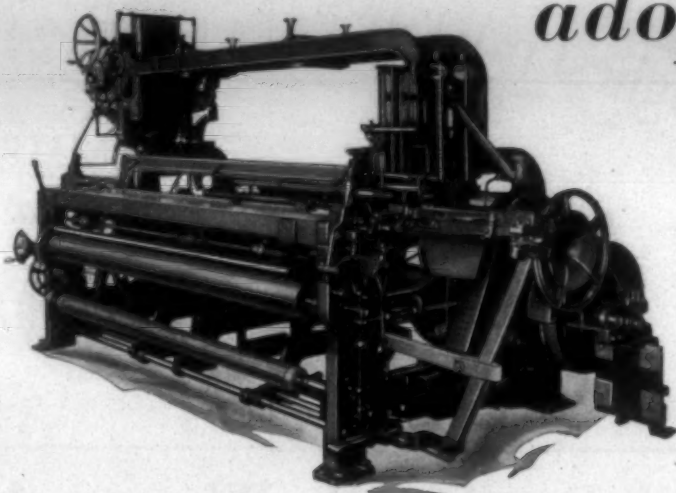


Graton & Knight

Standardized
LEATHER BELTING LASTS LONGER



More than Forty Mills adopt the new



Verybest
Woolen or Worsted Loom

*... and sales
within one year reach over a million dollars*

SO GREAT has been the interest in Verybest Looms, so phenomenal has been its reception, that over forty different mills have accepted this distinct advance in weaving equipment—providing increased production which lowered weaving costs.

The Verybest Looms were first introduced in December, 1927. During a year of adverse textile conditions, sales have reached over a million dollars. In this short time a new chapter has already been written in the story of C & K worsted and woolen loom improvements and weaving advantages.



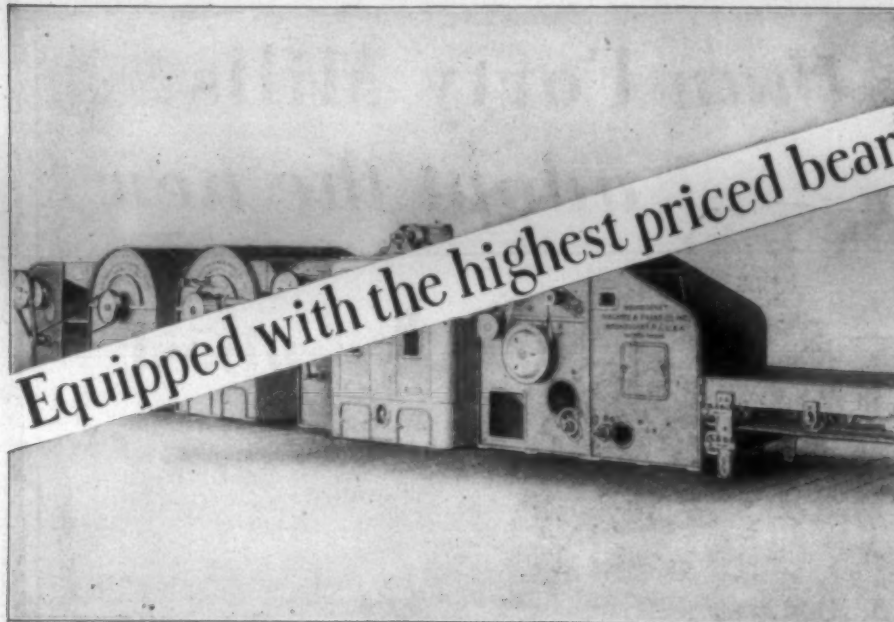
The new Verybest, having justified the ambitions of its builders, is ready to demonstrate its construction advantages with facts instead of theory. Write for the "Verybest" booklet containing complete information.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS
WORCESTER, MASS.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. PHILADELPHIA, PA. ALLENTOWN, PA. PATERSON, N.J.
S. B. ALEXANDER, SOUTHERN MANAGER . . . CHARLOTTE, N.C.

ANOTHER ONE OF THE 50 TEXTILE MACHINERY
MANUFACTURERS THAT USES **SKF** BEARINGS

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.



Equipped with the highest priced bearing in the world

YOU MAY BUY A
BEARING AS A
BARGAIN BUT
TRY AND GET A
BARGAIN OUT OF
USING IT

for
Nothing is apt to cost so much
as a bearing that cost so little



Forty **SKF** Ball Bearings is Woonsocket's Answer for a Long-Life Unit without Trouble

FROM one end to the other of this Woonsocket "Whirlwind" opening, cleaning and aerifying unit **SKF** Ball Bearings are used to maintain high speeds, cleaning efficiency and uninterrupted production. On the cylinders, condensers, idler pulleys, jackshafts, pin strippers and doffers, **SKF** make certain that this machine will maintain its production of 3,000 pounds per hour of well opened stock.

Long-life of anti-friction bearings and freedom from trouble cannot be bought on a bargain counter basis. One bearing failure is often more expensive than the entire saving made by installing inferior bearings. The Woonsocket Machine & Press Company uses forty **SKF** Ball Bearings on this unit, despite the fact that they may cost a trifle more, to insure the user the lowest cost per bearing hour service.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

222

SKF

Ball and Roller Bearings

Four years ago he was nearly beaten, today he says, "I was never so happy in my life."



Would YOU trade places? with THIS manufacturer?

One Great Industry Points the Way

It's no secret that factories are moving South. Reports for one great industry tell of 109 new plants located during 1928 in Southern territory. Of the 109, just 59 were located in Piedmont Carolinas! Outside this section, the largest number placed in any one state was 13.

A half the capital invested in these 109 plants, went to the Carolinas.

People Enjoy Life in Piedmont Carolinas

Amid the gently rolling hills of this remarkable section life is indeed pleasant. Country clubs and golf courses. Busy factories. Unsurpassed schools. Summers like southern New York's. Winters 15° to 25° warmer. Mountain resorts two hours' drive away. Wonderful roads. Seashore resorts a half day's distance by car. Find out for yourself how to live as well as work!

WHY shouldn't he be happy? He has no discontented help on his hands. He has no threat of strikes or troubles. His overhead is low, lower than he ever thought it could be.

His salesmen bring in more orders than he can turn out. He has kept every wheel turning ever since he started operations.

Prosperity has forced him to build a second plant, doubling his original layout. Now a new plant, giving him four times his original space, is waiting for him.

Never Saw Such Profits

"Of course I'm happy. I never knew profits could be so easy. Most of my help never worked at a machine before they came to me. They learned fast. Never any trouble at all." That's his story. It can be yours, easily.

If you investigate the facts ready to lay before you, you will find conditions you never dreamed of, lying overnight from New York. Low rents. Low building costs. Low operating costs. High production. High profits.

Here is Proof—Will You Read It?

Facts—dollars and cents facts—wage scales—freight—materials—power—living conditions—everything you want to know is in this report, "PIEDMONT CAROLINAS, Where Wealth Awaits You." Ask for it. It is sent free, without obligation. Your request, addressed to Industrial Department, Room 724, Mercantile Building, Charlotte, N. C., will receive prompt and courteous attention.



DUKE POWER COMPANY

SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY AND OTHER ALLIED INTERESTS



803144



Mr. A: "A penny for your thoughts, E. J."

Mr. B: "They're not even worth a penny. I've been sitting here all afternoon trying to think up a trademark for that new jobber we sold down in Baltimore."

Mr. A: "You're wasting your time. You'd better call up the Kaumagraph Company and turn that job over to their Service Department."

KAUMAGRAPH'S SERVICE begins with the actual design of the trademark; follows through to its registration and finally to its application on your goods. Sometimes, to meet a particular condition, this has required the development of an entirely new type of Kaumagraph Trademark Transfer. As a result there is today a Kaumagraph Product for every conceivable identification problem in the textile and hosiery industries And for your lithographic requirements, consult Kaumagraph's Lithographic Department.

KAUMAGRAPH COMPANY . . . 200 Varick Street . . . New York City

Branches at Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Charlotte, N. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.,
Paris, Ont., Paris, France.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., Under Act of Congress, March 3, 1897

VOL. 36

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 7, 1929

No. 1

A Method of Figuring Labor Costs*

By CLINTON W. BENNETT

General Manager Robt. D. Mason Company, Pawtucket, R. I.

For purposes of labor-cost collection let us take an example a fine goods cotton mill. This mill spins its own yarn, does its own yarn dyeing, bleaching, and mercerizing, and also does the weaving together with the operations pertaining thereto. Piece dyeing and finishing will not be considered, as in the usual case this work is performed by finishing plants on a commission basis.

Actually, therefore, this mill carries on three distinct and separate lines of business; namely, spinning, yarn dyeing and finishing, and cloth manufacturing.

One of the fundamental functions of cost engineering is that the cost results must follow the physical operations; therefore labor costs will have to be collected so as to reflect costs according to these three basic divisions. Further subdivisions in each class should also be provided.

Because of the type of products made and the methods of manufacture, standard or predetermined costs are most feasible. Not only will this method provide exceptionally workable results, but it will also substantially reduce the clerical detail involved.

Spinning

Let us first consider the yarn spinning. Most of the operations are performed by the machine rather than by hand, and therefore the machine is the direct producing factor with the man simply an accessory to the production. Therefore the most satisfactory method is to collect the labor costs on the basis of machine operating time. In the case of those machine operations where the operative simply keeps the machine going, no reports from the operatives are needed. Daily reports will, however, be obtained for the machines, showing the number of operating hours by products together with the pounds of each product produced on each machine.

A separate sheet is then kept for each column is provided for the date, machine number, hours, and pounds produced. Each morning the machine reports for the previous day are sorted and posted. At the end of the week or month the hours and the pounds produced are added to obtain the total operating hours and the total output for each class of product in each operation.

Next, all the machine hours for all products in a particular operation are added to obtain the total machine hours for the operation. Since all the machines in each operation are similar and as they are operating

under like conditions, the percentage that the machine hours for each class of product bears to the total machine hours in any given operation, will reflect a true basis for calculating the labor cost. Therefore the ratio that the machine hours applicable to each class of product bears to the total machine hours is obtained and used as a basis for spreading the payroll to the several classes of products produced. Dividing the payroll so apportioned to each class of product, by the actual pounds produced, will reflect the actual labor cost per pound of each class of product for each operation. Thus it is seen that actual labor costs are obtained simply by using the machine as a cost factor and without requiring any labor reports from the operatives themselves.

Yarn Dyeing and Finishing

In the yarn dyeing and finishing division, a different manufacturing problem is encountered and consequently cost methods have to be developed to meet the conditions. Actually this phase of the business divides itself into three classes: preparatory operations, dyeing, and finishing operations.

The preparatory operations embrace laying out the yarn, boiling, and doubling. These operations place the yarn in condition for dyeing. Since the time taken in these preparatory operations does not vary materially by different counts of yarn, and since the color to be dyed has no bearing on the preparatory process, a flat rate per 100 lbs. for labor cost can be used.

Labor costs for dyeing fluctuate widely depending upon the type of color used. For example, the cost of dyeing vat colors is usually much greater than is the cost of dyeing direct colors. Different shades in any class of colors will sometimes take more dyeing time. It will be found, however, that accurate standards of performance can be set for the different classes of colors and also for any variations in dyeing time between the different colors in any class. Some of the classes of colors are vat, direct, sulphur, basic, naphthol, etc. These standard rates are then used for all cost calculating. Each day a report of production is obtained from the dyehouse. The number of batches in each class as shown by this production report are multiplied by the standard labor costs, and in this way the total standard dyehouse payroll for the month is obtained. Comparing this standard payroll with the actual payroll will reflect the labor-cost variance.

Finishing operations consist of drying, unwinding,

(Continued on Page 31)

*Address before National Association of Cost Accountants, Providence Chapter.

Bleaching Cotton Goods in Kiers With Hydrogen Peroxide *

By H. G. Smolens

Consulting Engineer, Buffalo Electro Chemical Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

ANY number of hot alkaline solutions of hydrogen peroxide will bleach cotton. All the ordinary commercial peroxides, which do not break up entirely at higher temperatures, may be used in such solutions. For any standard white the cost of a peroxide bleach depends on the money value of the peroxide used, which can be determined only by an actual practical test in your bleacheries, not by a laboratory experiment or by the results someone else is apparently obtaining.

At the present time there is no longer any great amount of doubt in the minds of bleachers about what peroxide bleaching can do to cotton, physically and chemically. But there still exists much reasonable doubt and skepticism about the practicability and the economy of the peroxide bleaching processes. Therefore the selling of peroxides for bleaching cotton today is more of an educational than a sales proposition, which apparently the manufacturers of peroxides do not yet realize.

Alkaline solutions of hydrogen peroxide bleach cotton best at temperatures close to a boil (212 deg. F.). For this reason it is possible to simultaneously boil out and bleach cotton goods. This is the big factor of peroxide bleaching which makes a peroxide process comparable in cost with the conventional chlorine process.

Furthermore, it is possible to give cotton a full, level and permanent white in a peroxide boil with a loss in weight ranging from 0 per cent to 2 per cent. This means that a great deal, if not all of the natural waxes and oils are bleached without removal from the fiber. The result is more weight per yard of goods which is reflected in easier finishing and better feel. Of course such goods are not very absorbent, but some bleached goods are sold on a weight basis the income from the additional weight left by the peroxide bleach may more than pay for the entire cost of this bleach.

Within the past two years we have learned how to use caustic soda properly in a peroxide bleach. This has made it possible not only to produce better and more economical whites but also to turn out bleached cloth which may, as desired, be almost waterproof or exceptionally absorbent.

The three chemicals necessary to the successful and economical peroxide bleaching of cotton are hydrogen peroxide, caustic soda and a buffer for the caustic, usually silicate of soda. These chemicals are so convenient to handle and so easy to manipulate and control that their proper combinations along certain basic lines will solve almost any kind of a cotton bleaching problem in any type of equipment. For cotton goods in bulk, this means kier bleaching.

What is ordinarily known as a kier is not the proper type of equipment for the best and cheapest peroxide bleaching of cotton goods, but in a great majority of bleacheries it is the only apparatus available, so that the peroxide bleaching process must be adapted to it. At the present time we do not know exactly what form the ideal peroxide bleaching equipment will take, but quite a little thought is being put upon this subject.

Generally speaking, three physical conditions are

essential to successfully bleach in kiers with hydrogen peroxide: (1) A thorough boiling (200-210 deg. F.); (2) a method of positive circulation and quick penetration; (3) a system of venting for the artificial removing of the gases which are part or a by-product of peroxide bleaching.

Thorough Boiling

Kier bleaching with hydrogen peroxide is done at atmospheric pressure, so that either there is no cover to the kier or an exhaust pipe is kept open during the boiling. There have been at least two attempts, both accidental, to apply steam pressure to peroxide bleaching. In each case the white was extraordinary beautiful, but most of the goods had to be removed with a above. A manipulation of the liquor level, the proper boiling over the kier, the better the bleach and the shorter the bleaching time. In either pump or injector kiers, direct steam, not an outside heater or a heating coil, is recommended as the medium for heating the liquor because it is cheaper and quicker and because it can be made to vent the kier.

Positive Circulation and Quick Penetration

It is entirely possible to do successful peroxide bleaching in any pump or injector kier without any change in the existing piping.

The physical problem in such kiers is to obtain the nearest possible conditions to the three mentioned above. A manipulation of the liquor level, the proper heating of the liquor and the most effective use of the existing circulation apparatus are all necessary. But usually the capacity of these kiers must be reduced to about 65 per cent or 75 per cent of their customary load for pressure boiling. This is one reason why the loading of an extraordinary kier by an automatic piler makes it much easier to get a good peroxide boil.

The chemical problem of such kiers is to use the hydrogen peroxide, the caustic soda and the silicate of soda in such quantities and proportions that the liquor retains an effective bleaching strength for the entire time that is required to penetrate and bleach the innermost parts of the mass of cloth in the kier. Otherwise the bleach may not be white enough, even enough, or the cloth may come out of the kier with many parts entirely unbleached.

On account of these physical problems which reduce so materially the capacity of ordinary kiers and of the chemical problems which make it very expensive to use these kiers for peroxide bleaching, many attempts have been made to devise piping diagrams and circulation systems for kiers which would overcome these problems. Some of these diagrams and systems have even been patented, but they all use ideas which are inherent to parts of bleaching or dyeing equipment which have been in use for years.

There is no doubt that the proper alteration of or addition to the ordinary circulation system of a pump or injector kier greatly reduces the time and the cost of a peroxide bleach. The reduction of time is due to the speed with which all parts of the mass of cloth may be penetrated with the bleach liquor, the reduction in cost to the decrease in the amount of bleach chemicals necessary to give the desired results. In every kier bleach with peroxides there is considerable loss of hydrogen peroxide due to the catalytic action

*Address before American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

on the peroxide, by the structural materials of the kier system and of the impurities in the cloth. This loss is a function of the length of the boiling period, naturally, a shorter boiling period means a smaller catalytic loss. Therefore, less peroxide bleach chemicals may be used in the initial liquor without affecting the result.

Venting

In every peroxide kier boil there are at least three gases which appear in varying amounts: oxygen, steam and air. A pocket of any one or all of these gases trapped within the mass of cloth in a kier is impervious to the passage of the bleach liquor. As a result such a pocket will produce an unevenly bleached or an unbleached spot in the cloth. This is why it is so essential to remove all gases from the kier by artificial means, which must be positive, practical and cheap. It is surprising that almost all bleachers heretofore using peroxides in their kiers have paid no attention to this important point.

The easiest and most economical venting system for any kind of a kier makes use of the direct steam with which the kier liquor is heated to produce also a suction throughout the entire height of the kier, which removes all gases from the cloth. A good venting system also prevents an uneven rising of the goods during a peroxide boil and thereby practically eliminates the possibility of tangling or turning over of the mass of cloth.

There are two general processes of kier bleaching with hydrogen peroxide—the one-boil bleach process and the two-boil bleach process.

The one-boil bleach process consists of the following operations:

1. Gray goods singed and desized if necessary.
2. Gray goods run through a plain water wetout box.
3. Gray goods piled into kier.
4. Peroxide boil—two to six hours at 180 to 210 deg. F.
5. Bleached goods drawn out through a washer.
6. Bleached goods sent to finishing department.

The two-boil bleach process consists of the following operations:

1. Gray goods singed if necessary.
2. Gray goods run through a plain water wetout box.
3. Gray goods piled into kier.
4. First peroxide boil—two to five hours at 180 to 210 deg. F.
5. Half bleached goods drawn out through a washer and piled into another kier.
6. Second peroxide boil—four to eight hours at 180 to 210 deg. F.
7. Bleached goods drawn out through a washer.
8. Bleached goods sent to finishing department.

It is desirable but not absolutely necessary that the peroxide bleach liquor be made up in an outside mixing tank and run into the kier from the bottom up. It is essential that the goods should not be chained or weighted down in the kier. The mass of cloth must be allowed to rise as freely and as high as it will go. So long as there is active peroxide in the bleach liquor the cloth will stay up. One or one and one-half hours after a kier liquor shows no peroxide, a bleach boil should be stopped as it is no longer effective. When the venting system is working properly the cloth near the vents will rise slightly above the rest of the mass on account of the accumulation of gas at the vents.

If the kier load of cloth does not rise and drop back in the course of a peroxide boil the bleach is usually not successful.

There are ordinarily three classes of goods, which, for economy and production, must be bleached in kiers: (1) Goods with colored designs, stripes or dots, for white; (2) plain goods for white; (3) plain goods for dyeing or for printing.

Goods Containing Dyed Yarns, More or Less Fast to Bleaching

The object here is to get the fullest possible white and at the same time retain the colors at their gray goods shade and fullness. This kind of goods, such as toweling or marquisettes, is usually not dyed after bleaching so that it is not necessary to make it exceptionally absorbent. A one-boil process therefore is customary for colored goods. Should the loose or surplus color of the stripe or design run so that the kier liquor becomes colored and makes the goods look dingy, a soaping off directly from the kier and before washing is very desirable and quite effective.

Colored goods, such as the highest grade toweling, that has to be not only very clean looking, but also very soft and quite absorbent, is bleached by the two-boil process.

Goods made from waste or very dirty cotton should ordinarily be given an alkaline kier boil, without pressure, as a cleansing scour before the peroxide boil.

A great deal of toweling is handled in this manner.

Goods made from soft spun yarns which are not very tightly knitted or woven and which do not have to be very absorbent, are quite successfully bleached by the one-boil process. Such bleached goods will take blue and starch evenly. The whiteness obtainable depends on the quality of the cotton and on the formula used. Underwear cloth, some types of dress and curtain goods, and book cloth are processed in this manner.

Goods made from hard twist yarns, tightly woven, must nearly always be bleached by the two-boil process. Such goods are very absorbent, take blue and starch evenly and come from the calenders or tenters with a beautiful finish. Ordinary sheeting, for example, bleached by the two-boil process has the very desirable linen-like appearance and feel.

Goods for Dyeing or Printing

A great deal of the success of dyeing and printing, especially with vat colors, depends on the bleached bottom that comes into the dye-house. This bottom must be thoroughly absorbent, without resist spots or streaks, and must have a whiteness that will allow the dyeing of the brightness or thinnest pastel shades without cloudiness or dinginess. A good peroxide bleach boil has no injurious effect on the cellular structure of the cotton fiber, so that this cause of trouble in chlorine bleaching automatically disappears. It gives the finest whiteness that cotton can take without over bleaching. The action of a boiling solution of hydrogen peroxide and caustic soda at atmospheric pressure, is extraordinarily effective for removing, mainly by oxidation, the foreign ingredients of cotton which prevent absorbency, without any pronounced tendency to the production of oxycellulose. In many cases a peroxide bleached bottom has taken a fuller and deeper shade from the same formula (direct colors) than a chlorine bleached bottom.

Any particular quality of cotton require a fairly definite quantity of hydrogen peroxide for a full bleach. This makes the chemical cost of a one-boil bleach

(Continued on Page 37)

Improvement in Rayon

Speaking on rayon's position in the textile industries, Professor Percival E. King, of Leeds University, Manchester, Eng., said that as distinct from wool and cotton rayon was constantly improving. Finer filaments, better luster and other properties resulted in improved quality in fabrics, so that it was becoming necessary to look ahead in order to visualize in what directions the finer and stronger rayons of the future might be capable of exploitation.

There has, for instance, been extraordinary development in viscose. Only a short time ago manufacturers had difficulty in using such yarns as 150-denier with 21 filaments. Now their skill is such that they can work up counts with 36, 54 and 72 filaments. The viscose producer in meeting the demand for less lustrous yarns has at the same time to maintain their fine filament character. Acetate yarn is also being improved.

Lilienfeld Process

Such fine filaments of all types make possible the production of crepe and voile yarns of high twist, up to 50, 60 and even 70 turns per inch, and therefore of new and beautiful fabrics such as crepes de chine made entirely of rayon. "Lilienfeld," the latest type to be placed on the market, is probably the greatest advance in rayon production since its inception, Mr. King said. It gives a viscose yarn with a dry strength 3 or 4 times greater than most yarns, and a wet strength 4 or 5 times greater. Individual filaments can yet be as fine as one denier and even less. In handle it is much like real silk, and there is a great future for it. The Lilienfeld yarn already on the market is being used mainly for twisting into sewing silk and in conjunction with linen.

In the hosiery and knitting sections rayon has already largely taken the place of worsted yarn, and, according to Mr. King, this is likely to be a permanent development. With the increasing supply of fine filament rayon the demand for full-fashioned hosiery has become more pronounced in Great Britain. Viscose and fine filament cuprammonium yarns are particularly used in this way. It is worth noting, though, that at present only 10 per cent of the hosiery sold in England is of the full-fashioned variety, but it is significant of the growing desire for full-fashioned stockings that German Bemberg stockings are now being imported in the gray to be dyed and finished in Yorkshire. Consumption of silk hosiery has been stimulated rather than checked by the use of rayon. Wool is, however, being used for plating with rayon for women's stockings, particularly for winter wear, the wool being used for warmth and moisture absorption and the rayon outside for "appearance."

Knitted Dress Goods

In most knitted dress goods rayon is used to the extent of 25 per cent, wool accounting for the remaining 75 per cent. Woolen underwear for women has been largely displaced by rayon fabrics made on Milanese warp looms, such fabrics being ladderless. It is quickly made and costs less to produce than woven fabrics. Rayon and wool is also going to play an important part in men's underwear, and for summer use all-rayon will soon become a standard product. All types of rayon are being employed, although the use of spun yarns is not pronounced in this country. The expansion in

the hosiery and knit goods section has been considerably aided by advances in machinery construction. Fabrics of gossamer-like texture are being made with thirty-six needles to the inch.

In weaving all types of rayon are used in conjunction with cotton, silk, wool and linen, but in the higher class trade, fine filament viscose, cuprammonium and acetate find an increasing outlet. Greater attention to winding, pining and weaving has largely eradicated a great source of trouble with rayon weft, the bright pick, and the increase of box looms in mixing the weft has also contributed to his end. In goods likely to show this defect some advantage is gained by weaving wider than usual, and allowing larger contraction. A good deal of rayon is now being used as warp, owing to improvements in sizing and loom preparation, the finer adjustment of looms and greater care in all processes.

Shirtings Popular

The use of rayon in shirtings has also proved satisfactory and the lining trade is consuming large quantities, not only in conjunction with cotton, but in 100 per cent constructions to the displacement of mohair. The quilting and bedspread industry is turning more and more to rayon as an auxiliary to impart brightness to what are otherwise dull looking fabrics, the usual counts for this trade being 300 and 450 deniers, yarn dyed. Velvet and pile fabrics offer a promising outlet for rayon, particularly of the spun type. Tubular viscose, or celta yarn, is also very suitable for pile fabrics. In some velvets a proportion of cotton blended with rayon produces a yarn more suitable for the pile. Among the weaves in which wool is used with acetate yarn in fabrics with good draping properties must be made and a marocain with a 75 denier acetate warp and a highly thrown worsted weft. The combination of woolen or worsted yarn with spun rayon is, however, as yet more or less in its infancy. Yet spun rayons give a fuller, loftier handle than long filament rayon.

As regards the blending of rayon with wool on the worsted system, Mr. King stated that rayon tops are dyed fast and blended with undyed worsted tops, the resultant tops being recombed so that in the composite yarns only the rayon is dyed. Many effective fancy worsted fabrics can be obtained by the introduction of pin cotton stripes, the use of composite yarn in warp or weft and the employment of multicolored rayon. The amount of rayon varies, of course, but probably 10 per cent gives too lustrous a material. A suit made from this type of cloth had proved very satisfactory. It did not crease more than ordinary worsted cloth and did not wear shinier than ordinary serge. One of the difficulties was, however, to obtain the same shade as the sample. It is absolutely essential to dye the fiber top exactly to pattern. Dress fabrics of spun 100 per cent rayon are not as lustrous as those made of long filament yarn. They are weaker when wet, but are quite as strong in the dry state.

New Cellophane Plant By DuPont

Du Pont Cellophane Company, Inc., wholly owned subsidiary of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., announced that plans had been practically completed for construction of another large plant for the manufacture of Cellophane, the transparent material.

The new plant, involving several million dollars, and providing employment for hundreds of people, will be erected at Old Hickory, Tenn., adjacent to the large plants of DuPont Rayon Company. Old Hickory is about twelve miles north of Nashville. Preliminary construction work will begin at an early date.

Cellophane was first produced in America by DuPont Cellophane Company four years ago in a new plant erected for the purpose at Buffalo, N. Y. Due to increasing use of the material in a variety of industries, the original Buffalo plant is now producing annually more than four times its original capacity. This has resulted in steadily declining prices on cellophane until today they are 60 per cent below the original prices. It is predicted that the increased volume of production to be contributed by its new Southern plant, in due course will enable DuPont Cellophane Company to continue its policy of reducing selling prices consistent with its progress in realizing production economies, thus making cellophane available for an even greater number of uses.

In the relatively short period of its history, DuPont Cellophane Company, Inc., has developed and put on the market the first moisture-proof, transparent wrapping material ever produced. Moisture, gas, oil and odor-proof, this material protects indefinitely in its original condition, any article wrapped in it.

To Feature Celanese Moire

Comprehensive nation-wide promotion of celanese permanent moire through advertising, publicity and retail store channels beginning March 4, 1929 will in-

augurate an intensive spring promotional campaign on all fabrics made of celanese yarn.

This campaign by the Celanese Corporation of America will embrace all the key cities of the United States and will take in every branch of the textile industry, retail stores, and the ultimate consumer which the latter serve. Advertisements reminding the American people of the qualities which have placed celanese in its present high position will be inserted in newspapers, and retail stores throughout the country will hold displays and demonstrations of all types of celanese fabrics in conjunction with the advertisements and promotional matter prepared.

The campaign will begin with a recapitulation of the well known virtues of celanese permanent moire—the moire in which the water-markings are permanent through moisture, salt water, or cleaning. The public will learn how the various branches of the textile industry have taken to this fabric and produced with it garments of beauty, style and service.

It will be told and displayed how the cost manufacturers have realized the value of spring coats of celanese permanent moire which can be easily cleaned without loss of the moire patterns; how bathing suit manufacturers have seen the outstanding value of a bathing suit made of a moire which can be worn in salt water and remain a moire; how dress manufacturers have seen the advantage to sales in a moire dress which does not lose its moire patterns in damp weather, or by the perspiration of the wearer, or by cleaning; how, in fact, this beautiful and versatile fabric is used in a myriad of textile uses.

Following this, the exploitation will continue on all types of celanese fabrics and their varied uses.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend

It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

Some Features of Group Insurance

By William J. Graham

Second Vice-President Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

GROUP insurance is the application of life insurance to a great social need in the widest and the most general manner yet devised under any form of contract. Nineteen hundred and twenty-eight has been the greatest year in the history of group insurance. The plan has been accepted to a greater degree than ever before. The expansion of the idea of insuring groups of individuals (with a minimum of 50) under one blanket contract, without physical examination and with no distinction as to sex, age or character of employment, has penetrated into every classification of successful business and industry in America.

More than 6,000,000 employees are working and living under the protection of group insurance which has now achieved a volume of about \$8,000,000,000. This huge coverage has accrued in the short space of 17 years. In 1928 alone approximately \$1,500,000,000 of group insurance has been written by all companies. More than \$1,000,000 a week is now being paid out to beneficiaries in group insurance claims. Approximately 120 new claims arise each day which are met by the payment of more than \$165,000.

Inception of the Plan

It may be interesting to review, at this time, the progress of group insurance; to seek out the basic reason for its extraordinary success and to look into its future.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, ever conscious of its responsibilities and its obligations to society, wrote the first group case, i. e., the Pantasote Leather Company, in 1911. It is insured the employees of the company under one blanket contract. In 1912, the Equitable insured 3,000 employees of Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, under a single contract for a total volume of approximately \$3,000,000. This extension and development of the life insurance idea was "news" in the press. It aroused great comment and discussion. Many students of insurance believed the idea to be unsound, but shortly thereafter the leading companies throughout the United States indorsed it and engaged in the selling of it.

Steady Growth

A glance at the table below indicates the steady growth of group insurance. In 1912 its total volume exceeded \$13,000,000. Each year thereafter showed marked progress, save 1921, when even the workmen's compensation insurance fell off as the result of post-war conditions. It is estimated that the total volume of group insurance in force December 31, 1928, is \$8,000,000,000. This protection represents no mean accomplishment.

Volume of group insurance in the United States:

1912	\$ 13,172,193
1913	31,172,198
1914	64,467,545
1915	99,049,326
1916	151,850,340
1917	346,525,472
1918	627,008,490
1919	1,145,786,131
1920	1,662,327,449
1921	1,598,742,713

1922	1,847,139,277
1923	2,468,935,567
1924	3,194,567,412
1925	4,299,271,187
1926	5,425,987,646
1927	6,378,519,196
1928 (estimated)	8,000,000,000

Its Place in Welfare Plans

Group insurance takes an important and vital place in the welfare plans of successful businesses and industry. It protects against the contingencies of sickness, accident and death by providing insurance at the lowest net cost. It opens up the channels of insurance to those workers who most need its protective benefits. Individuals are not prone to purchase life insurance on their own initiative. They usually await the solicitation of an insurance representative and in many cases, they postpone its consideration until they are ineligible for it, either through physical defects or age. It is estimated that 15 per cent of all individuals are ineligible for insurance on account of their physical condition; but through the agency of group insurance all may be protected, irrespective of age, sex, character of employment or physical condition. When it is realized that 40 per cent of the group-insured employees in America leave no other insurance at death, the need of group insurance is apparent, as is its value in the social and economic life of the country. If four members are allowed to a family, it may be stated without exaggeration, that the benefits of group insurance reach out and touch, in an intimate manner, the lives of approximately 25,000,000 people in the United States. These individuals are not concentrated or segregated in any one district, but are actively allied to important end leading industrial endeavors throughout the country.

Rate Low

The cost of group insurance is low, its benefits are great. From 1911 to 1923 practically all the group insurance was written on the noncontributory basis—i. e., the employers paid its entire cost and presented it to their employees. However, in 1923 a new note injected itself into the matter of group insurance and into employer-employee relationships. The idea was developed so that group insurance was written on the contributory basis—i. e., both the employer and the employee contributed toward the cost of the insurance. It was felt by many that this basis was more effective than the noncontributory plan and that insurance purchased in this manner was more appreciated by the employees. An executive of a great railroad system has made this expression relative to group insurance:

"The urgent need of the group insurance moneys as paid out in claims to the employees of our railroad are such that I feel the cost to the road would be fully justified in relieving such appalling distress even though the railroad got no benefit from the effect of the insurance from the living worker.

"Our railroad pays the entire cost of the insurance. It averages us about 1 per cent of the pay roll. For this 1 per cent we show our constructive interest in the employee and beyond the employee in those dependent upon the employee. All big corporations feel good will

(Continued on Page 28)

A NEW NATIONAL FAST BLUE

For Cotton, Rayon and Silk

NATIONAL Diazine Blue 4 R L Conc. is a Developed Dye distinguished by good all-round fastness and is especially recommended for the production of navy blues on tub silks. It possesses good solubility and is well adapted for application in machines made of monel metal and copper; with caution it may be used in the presence of iron also.

This new product discharges excellently with hydrosulfite and is suitable for combination with any of the other dyes of this class.

National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc.

40 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.

BOSTON

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA

PROVIDENCE

CHARLOTTE

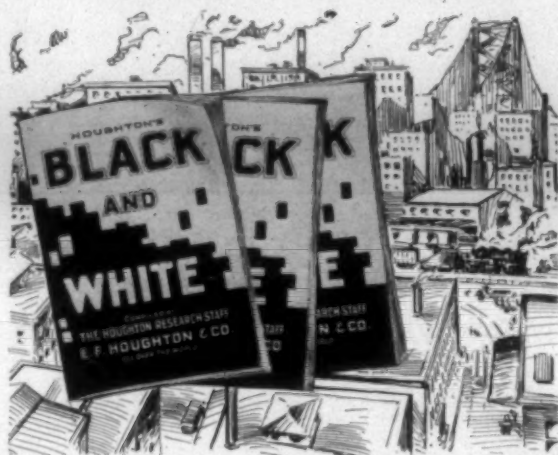
SAN FRANCISCO

TORONTO

NATIONAL DYES



The Reason Why Textile Men Read "BLACK AND WHITE"



EACH edition of Houghton's "BLACK AND WHITE" (Textile) contains authoritative copyrighted articles of vital interest to those engaged in the textile industry.

The entire Houghton organization, with its world wide activities, its elaborate department of records, modern research laboratories, and international field force, collaborates with the editorial staff of "BLACK AND WHITE," famous textile experts, and executives of nationally known textile mills, in the preparation of "BLACK AND WHITE" articles.

Textile men turn to the Textile Edition of "BLACK AND WHITE" with confidence, knowing that the information contained therein is authoritative and practical. Hundreds of letters reach the Houghton Editorial Offices expressing appreciation of the feature articles in "BLACK AND WHITE," and telling us how suggestions contained in "BLACK AND WHITE" articles have helped solve difficult problems and saved money in manufacturing operations.

Here are some of the articles that have appeared in recent editions of "BLACK AND WHITE":

Use of Worsted Spun Rayon
Defects in Finished Cotton Goods
Textiles Through the Microscope
Analysis of Fabrics
Textile Mill Power Problems
Hosiery Machinery Lubrication

In futures issues of "BLACK AND WHITE" will appear, among others, the following:—

Handling of Waste in Silk Mills
Use of Spun Rayon in Silk
Rough Peruvian Cotton and Its
Economic Possibilities
Avoiding Carbonizing Troubles

Fill in the attached coupon and mail it without delay if you wish to receive future editions of "BLACK AND WHITE" containing these articles.

"BLACK AND WHITE,"

P. O. Box 6913,
E. F. Houghton & Co.,
North Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

I shall be glad to have you place me on the "BLACK AND WHITE" mailing list, without charge or obligation.

NAME _____

FIRM _____

City _____ Street _____ State _____

APPLICANT'S POSITION _____

PRODUCT MANUFACTURED _____

S.T.B.—B.&W.—77

Discuss Progress of Textile Industry

Constructive activities that have been undertaken in various branches of the cotton textile industry were discussed by officers of trade associations and representatives of cotton trade publications at an informal conference held under the auspices of the Cotton-Textile Institute. A representative group attended the meeting which was held in the Institute's offices at 320 Broadway. George A. Sloan, secretary of the Institute, presided.

In reviewing the changes that have taken place in the industry during recent years several of the speakers emphasized the improvement that has been noted, particularly in support of the cooperative work being done by trade associations. The Institute's new plans for presenting the fashion importance of cotton were characterized as a desirable forward step and cited as a type of aggressive merchandising which should be helpful to the entire industry.

Walker D. Hines, president of the Institute, outlined the activities of the Institute and described the group organization of its members pointing out that a great variety of conditions exists in both the operating and merchandising branches of the industry, he said:

"One of our most important activities is the promotion of group work in the industry. It would be impossible to bring together for discussion at one time all the mills in the Institute, so group organizations have been taken as a basis for the discussion of matters of common interest. From these it is felt that members derive a better appreciation of sound methods in approaching matters relating to merchandising and these group discussions involve not only the mills, but also extend into other branches of the industry."

Mr. Hines also referred to the theory of "survival of the fittest" which he criticized as the "negation of intelligent cooperation."

"Some who would adhere to this theory seem to assume that the situation in the industry can be worked out in a year or two. I feel that such doctrine is unsound as a practical policy, because, while we have always had this doctrine in some form throughout the ages, nothing in the past has been cleared up in a year or two. Adherence to this doctrine means a continual state of industrial warfare. It is not at all an affirmative constructive policy that the public is interested in.

"Those that say these things have to be solved by "survival of the fittest" are negating the whole process of intelligent cooperation, and I do not believe that such a doctrine should be regarded as adequate in promoting the interests of the industry. I believe that intelligent cooperation affords the best road to follow in doing what needs to be done."

At the conclusion of Mr. Hines' address, the statistical work of the Institute was described in detail by Paul B. Halstead, statistician of the Institute. George W. Duncan, cost engineer, review the cost studies which have been made and outlined some of the proposals for extending this work, which are under consideration.

Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Institute, described the efforts which have been made to extend the markets for cotton goods. He emphasized particularly the work which has been under-

(Continued from Page 14)

WHO'S WHO

AMONG
TEXTILE SALESMEN

FRED O. TILSON

Fred O. Tilson, Southern district sales manager of the Mathieson Alkali Works, with office at Charlotte, N. C., was born at Marshall, N. C., in 1894 and is unmarried.



After attending Yale University he served as foreign purchasing agent for the W. H. Marvin Company, of Urbana, Ohio. He served in the U. S. Army for three years and spent four years in Greece.

He entered the employment of the Mathieson Alkali Works about five years ago and made such a fine record as salesman that he was promoted to Southern district sales manager,

which position he has held with much credit to himself.

The Mathieson Alkali Works is one of the largest companies of its kind in the world. It does an immense business in the South, having an unusually large volume of trade with the textile mills. Mr. Tilson's position of Southern sales manager is one of unusual importance and he is making a splendid record for himself and his company.

THOMAS FULLER

Thomas Fuller, manager of the Charlotte office of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, was born at Charleston, S. C., in 1884, and is a graduate of the Georgia School of Technology.

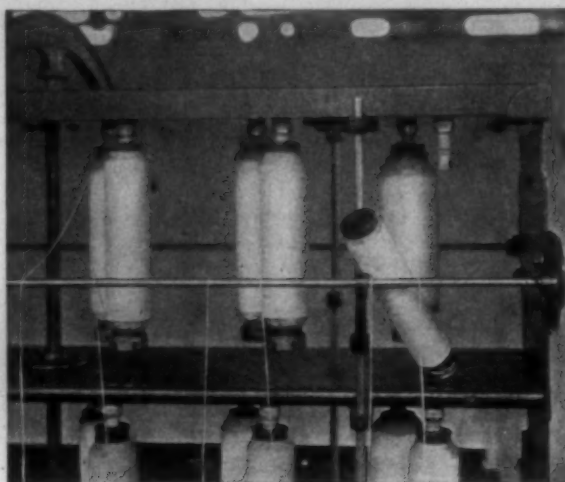


After graduation he entered the Engineering School of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and has been with that company for twenty-three years in various positions.

His first connection was with the Atlanta branch, but he was later transferred to the Charlotte office. In 1908 he was made manager of the supply division of the Atlanta office and in 1920 was promoted to manager of the Power Division of Southeastern District. In 1924 he became manager of the

Charlotte office and under his direction the Charlotte branch has secured a very satisfactory volume of business.

Tom Fuller is a man of personality and pleasing manners and with his ability as a salesman backed by technical knowledge and long experience he has made a fine record.



No skewers on this frame!

NO SIR! The old-fashioned skewers are gone . . . along with their lint-collecting points and cups. For now the roving package is suspended from the top of the creel board. There's nothing underneath to catch the loose fly, nothing to become lint-clogged . . . and thereby strain the roving.

For the Eclipse Bobbin Holder grips the bobbin at the top . . . from the inside of its small hole. Holds it firm . . . trues it up automatically. Then the roving is pulled with a more positive, but materially reduced tension. There's no chance of stretching or back-draft. You can make your roving with less twist. And that gives it a uniform size, a new softness . . . a higher breaking strength, too!

As for the cleaning, there's practically nothing to it. There's no collected lint—because there's nothing to collect it. No more skewers to be lifted up, and their lint picked off . . . You can easily apply this Eclipse Bobbin Holder to your spinning or roving frame—no matter what gauge. Bolt it right through the skewer holes in a jiffy. It accommodates the bobbins you are now using. Adjustments and lubrication—never. Try one of these Holders. See if it lives up to what we claim. Write for one today.



ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, INC.

Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

PRACTICAL DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Answer to Ark.

Editor:

A very good quick rule to find the average number yarn in a piece of goods 38 inches 72x68—6.00.

Example: $72+68=140$. $140 \times 38 \times 6.00=3192000$.
 $319200 \div 735=43.43$ about the average No. yarn in goods, the difference between 840 yards and 735 yards, just about takes up the contraction.

FOLDER.

Oil Variation

Editor:

As I read a great deal about the importance of oiling machinery right, may I ask through your Discussion columns, do oils vary very much in various ways i. e., for gravity, flash, viscosity, etc.

H. I. C.

Variable Speed for Spinning Frames

Editor:

Is it feasible and desirable to have a variable speed for spinning frames?

S. C.

Lap Delivery to Cards

Editor:

What is the best way to have the laps delivered to the cards from the finisher pickers?

NEW MILL.

Dull Light Colors

Editor:

Why is it that my light colors are always so dull and lifeless? I wash the yarns and rinse them very clean in both hot and cold water, and yet the colors are not bright. What is the remedy? I use only the best of dyes.

DYER.

Changing to Larger Rings

Editor:

We are spinning 14½s yarn on 1¼-inch rings. Would it pay us to change the rings to 1⅞-inch rings? The gauge of our spinning frames will not be sufficient to change to 2-inch rings. What would be the gain?

MISS.

Uniformity of Twist

Editor:

When yarn is ordered to have 20 turns of twist per inch does the uniformity of the specification vary very much from this?

BUYER.

Answer to Ark.

Editor:

In answer to the question asked by Ark., I am glad to submit the following and hope that Ark. may find

help in this rule for finding the average counts for fabrics of ordinary construction.

Rule: Add the sley and picks together, multiply this result by the width, and the results thus obtained by the yards per pound and divide this by 750 and the results will be the average number of yarn in the piece of cloth.

Example: $72+68=140$,

$140 \times 38'' \times 6$ yds.

=42,565 average counts.

750 standard

R. L. M.

Suitable Bobbins and Rings for 80s Yarn

Editor:

For spinning 80s yarn combed and carded, would it be best to use two different sizes of rings and bobbins, and what sizes would it be best to use?

S. O.

Answer to Napper

Editor:

In answer to Napper's question, who wants to make a piece of goods to finish 40 inches wide, and also to allow for shrinkage while napping. I would suggest the following construction: Make the cloth 42 inches wide in the loom, use a No. 17½ reed, with 1658 ends of warp No. 24 and use 29 picks of No. 9s filling. He will find that this will accomplish his purpose very well.

* ENGLISH.

Answer to Milltown

Editor:

I wish to advise Milltown regarding his question as to how much yarn he should put on his bobbins and how often to doff? His bobbin is ¾-inch barrel and 7-inch traverse, his rings are 1¼-inch diameter and the yarn sizes 14½. As I have a similar proposition perhaps I can answer his question.

My bobbins are also ¾-inch barrel and 7-inch traverse, also using rings of 1¼-inch diameter. My yarn sizes 14 45-100. I use the filling method of winding. The yarn cone is 2-inch of traverse. The base of the bobbin has a wooden cone which measures 1¼-inch long by 1 5-32 inches at the big end or base end.

On these bobbins I have put on 1604 yards of yarn or 923 grains, and I doff at every 2 hours and 25 minutes. The speed of the front roll is 150 r.p.m. The doff weighs 31 pounds. There are 224 bobbins per doff.

SPINNER.

Answer to Ala.

Editor:

To answer Ala. on his question regarding changing 100 looms at the cut work, or all at one time regardless of the cut mark, when the warps are suitable for various styles of goods, it is necessary to advise Ala. as follows: The change depends upon the order he receives. If it is a rush order, and there is sufficient profit in the order to off-set the loss occasioned by changing the looms all at one time, it will pay to change all of the

looms at one time. This will make a larger amount of short lengths. But if the order can await a later delivery, it will pay better to change each loom at the cut mark.

CHANGER.

Re-necking Steel Rolls

Editor:

I want to ask a question through your discussion page about re-necking steel rolls for spinning machinery, and I hope some one will answer who knows. I have seen a lot of this work done during my 40 years in mill work or especially spinning machinery and I never have seen rolls re-necked through a contract shop or any other shop, or in other words except the shop where the frames were made that gave entire satisfaction. The necks seemed to be all right, uniform in size and finished right, but in a few weeks time after they were put back in the frame they would begin to wear.

I know of a mill at the present time the work was done at a contract shop and 8 frames in this same room were re-necked at Whitins shop. They have been running several months and you can't tell that they are worn a particle and 95 per cent of the others are wearing out already.

Will some expert please explain to me through your paper what is the trouble? I say it is the material too soft, it is not according to my judgment and experience what is used at the machine shops where the machines are built. They make a special effort in this room to oil all front rollers with the same grade oil and at the same time.

ROLL.

Answer to Ark.

Editor:

What is the rule to find the average yarn number in a cloth constructed as follows: Yards per pound, 6; warp ends, 72; filling picks, 68; reed width, 38 inches.

The best rule is to draw a line and to place under the line the constant number 800, above the line place the yards per pound, the reed width, and the sum of the ends and picks, and proceed as in cancellation, thus:

140 6 38 Av. No.
— = 40

800

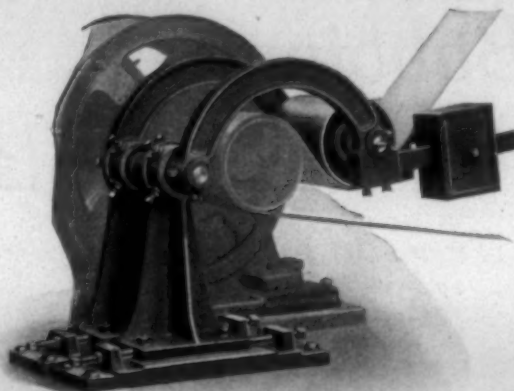
DESIGNER.

Contracts at Bemis Plant

Talladega, Ala.—Contracts for furnishing motors and other major electrical apparatus for the new mill of the Bemis Bag Co., has been awarded to the Westinghouse Electric Company. R. L. Young, who will be in charge, awarded the contract.

Contract for the construction of 149 employes' houses on the Bemiston site has been awarded to R. H. Hamell Company, of Huntington, W. Va. This contract involves approximately \$250,000 and representatives of the contractors are expected here within a few days to begin on the mill village. Contracts for electric wiring and other miscellaneous contracts have not yet been awarded.

A contract for furnishing the mill machinery was recently awarded to the H. & B. American Machine Company, of Pawtucket, R. I., and the Saco-Lowell Shops at Boston. The number of spindles to be installed is about 32,000 and there will be about 700 looms. Several hundred people are to be employed.



*Harness the Full Power of
Your Motor Drive With the*

U. G. AUTOMATIC BELT CONTACTOR

Save—

**BELTS
BEARINGS
FLOOR SPACE
POWER and UPKEEP**

It assures maximum tractive effort in minimum space. The motive power can be harnessed to its load in much less space than for an open belt drive and the arc of contact greatly increased, giving more driving power. The belt cannot slip and there is less wear on belt and less strain on bearings.

Why not investigate the economical advantages of the U. G. Automatic Belt Contactor. Our engineers will be glad to co-operate. There will be no obligation.

THE **W. T. B. WOOD** LINE
SONS CO. D

includes Shafting, Hangers, Couplings, Flexible Couplings, Rope Drives, Friction Clutches, Pulleys, Pillow Blocks, Belt Contactors, "V" Belt Drives, Conveyors and Ball Bearing Equipped Units.

T. B. WOOD'S SONS CO.

Chambersburg, Pa.

New England Branch: Cambridge, Mass.
Southern Branch: Greenville, S. C.

Bobbins and Spools

Particular attention given to
All Types of Warp
Bobbins For Filling Wind

Samples of such bobbins gladly
furnished

THE
DANA S.
COURTNEY
COMPANY

Chicopee, Mass.
A. B. CARTER, Southern Agent, Gastonia, N. C.

Announcement

Mr. W. W. Fowler

has been appointed as our District Agent in the
Southern Territory with offices at:

511 Masonic Temple, Greenville, S. C.

Telephone 2316

His work for many years in the Southern territory
has made him thoroughly acquainted with its re-
quirements, and we feel particularly fortunate in
being able to offer to you through so experienced a
representative

"All That's Best in Belting"

The
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc.

325 No. 3rd St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONAL NEWS

Paul Dumas has been promoted to overseer of cloth room at the Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.

Frank Kincaid has accepted a position in the comber department of the Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

W. P. Lignon, of Spartanburg, S. C., has been elected vice-president of the Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C.

H. O. Saunders, of Forsyth, Ga., is now overseer carding at the Poulan Mills, Poulan, Ga.

J. J. West has been promoted to superintendent of the Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw, S. C.

J. L. Fonville has resigned as superintendent of the Cheraw Cotton Mills, Cheraw, S. C.

Chas. D. Hendrix, from Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C., is now overseer the cloth room, Victory Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

E. B. Brannon, from Spindale Mill, Spindale, N. C., is the new overseer spinning at Victory Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.

S. M. Harrison has resigned as cloth room overseer at the Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga., and accepted a position at the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

Arthur Hill, of Tucapau, S. C., has accepted a position as machinist at the Southern Bleachery, Taylors, S. C.

D. C. Ritchie is president of the Ritca Hosiery Mills, Statesville, N. C., which will rebuild the burned plant formerly operated by the Hall Hosiery Mills.

T. Walter Fred has resigned as president of the Davenport Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn., to organize a new full fashioned hosiery mill under his own name.

J. R. Dover, president of the Eastside and Dover Mills, Shelby, N. C., is expected to be president of the Charles Mills Company, which takes over the Dora Mills, Red Springs, N. C.

A. G. Patterson has been elected president of the Alabama Hosiery Mills, which is to build a new plant at Decatur, Ala.

J. E. Garrett, general superintendent of the Cooper-Well Hosiery Mills, Decatur, Ala., will also be treasurer and general manager of the new Alabama Hosiery Mills, of the same place.

Floyd M. Tidwell has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., where he has been acting superintendent since the death of his brother, J. T. Tidwell. He has been connected with the mill for many years, being promoted from overseer to assistant superintendent some time ago.

T. A. Sizemore, superintendent of the American Spinning Company, Greenville, S. C., celebrated his 30th anniversary as superintendent of the mill at a dinner attended by 14 other persons who have been with the mill for 20 years. Mr. Sizemore has been superintendent of the American Spinning Company since March 2, 1899. The number of spindles has been increased from 10,000 to 53,000 during his superintendency.

PERSONAL NEWS

Edward Richards will be general manager of the Westboro Weaving Company, which is to establish a plant to make tapes and other narrow fabrics at Greenville, S. C.

J. R. Donaldson has resigned as superintendent of the Harmony Grove Mill's, Commerce, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Monroe Cotton Mills, Monroe, Ga., where he succeeds the late Wheeler Meares.

J. Norman Pease, manager of the Charlotte office of Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., who has been seriously ill for several days was reported as being very much better on Wednesday.

OBITUARY

J. T. McAden

J. T. McAden, of Charlotte, Southern representative for Paulson, Linkroum Company, yarns, ended his own life at his home last Monday. He was 42 years of age and is survived by his wife and three children.

Mr. McAden was a member of one of the most prominent families in this section. He was widely known in textile circles, having been in the yarn business for many years.

Charles Burns

Charles Burns, for the past 25 years president of the Wadesboro Cotton Mills Company, Wadesboro, N. C., and one of the most prominent business men in his section, died suddenly of heart failure. He was 77 years old.

Mr. Burns was connected with a large number of enterprises in Wadesboro and was regarded as an unusually successful business man. He is survived by his second wife and 7 children.

American and National Associations to Have Joint Meeting

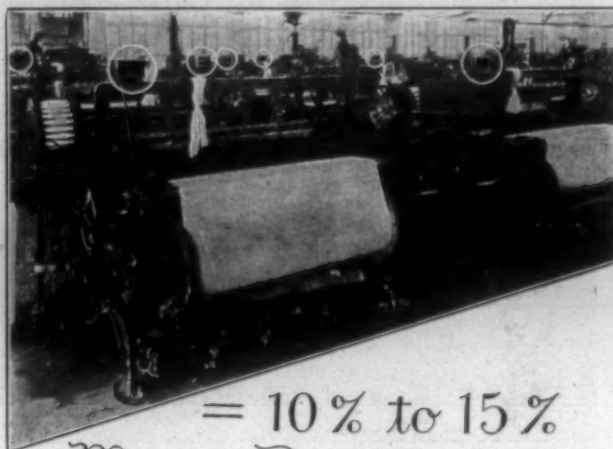
The American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will meet jointly at Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J., on May 24 and 25. It is planned to divide the program on approximately the same basis as was observed when the two associations met together two years ago.

The meeting will be the 33rd annual convention for the American Association. The preliminary outline for the two day session of the Association shows that the program will be as follows:

The Board of Government of the American Association will meet Thursday night, May 23. On Friday morning, there will be the regular session of the American Association. Friday at noon, the Board of Government of the National Association will be luncheon guests of the Board of the American Association. On Friday afternoon the two organizations will hold a joint session, followed that evening by the banquet for members of the two associations.

On Saturday morning, the American Association will conclude its meeting with the usual executive session.

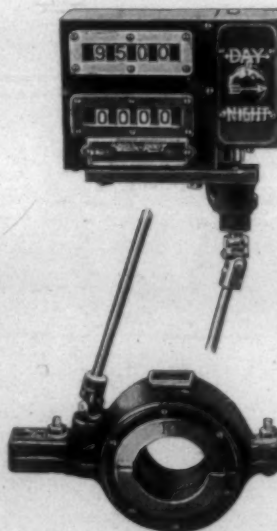
Adding the Picks + the Supervision



= 10% to 15%
More Production

ADD up the picks automatically, with Veeder-Root Counters. Add up the weaver's production-value in picks per loom—per day. Add the effect of this *Supervision* on your weaver's work. The total is easily 10% to 15% more production.

Veeder-Root
Counters
mean Pro-
duction
Counted,
Measured,
Checked-up,
Speeded-up,
Reduced in
Cost, In-
creased in
Profit.
They're auto-
matic Super-
visors—which
automatically
get HIGH
records from
your looms.



As a Georgia mill executive put it:
"I would not go back to paying by the yard because we get from 10% to 15% more production paying by Pick Counter; everybody gets what's coming to them, and we have no complaints."

Veeder-Root Textile Counters can be applied to every machine and work-situation in a mill. They will help you to solve any production-problem or labor-problem. Write for Textile Counter booklet, or let one of our Field Engineers consult with you.

Veeder-ROOT INCORPORATED
HARTFORD, CONN.

General Southern Representative:

W. A. Kennedy, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Special Representatives for North and South Carolina:

Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.



Lanett Mill Basket Ball Team, Lanett, Alabama

The basketball team of the Lanett Mills, Lanett, Ala., won the Class "A" championship in the 1929 Southern Basketball Tournament, held recently in Greenville.

The team has an unusually fine record, winning 44 of its last 47 games. It won the Class "B" championship in 1928 and second place in the East Alabama Tournament in 1927.

In the picture above, left to right: Front row—Ted King, manager and coach; Harmon Gay, guard; Monroe Vance, forward; Walter Bozeman, forward; Rufus Denny, center; Guy Brewster, guard; George Lewis, center and captain; Felton Leverett, guard; Bruce Harrison, guard; Cohen Phillips, trainer and assistant manager. Back row—R. W. Jennings, superintendent, Lanett Mills.



Avondale Mills Basketball Team, Sylacauga, Ala.

The Class "B" championship at the 1929 Southern Textile Basketball Tournament was won by the team from the Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

Front row—left to right: Lewis Smith, Homer Ingram, Odell Roberts (All-Southern center), Omrie Peters, captain and Chas. C. Smith, coach.

Back row: Edwin Price (All-Southern running guard), Willie Peters, Walter McCollough, Buster Kieth.



Girls' Basketball Team, Monaghan Plant, Victor-Monaghan Company

The team from the Monaghan plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, S. C., won the girls' championship at the recent Southern Textile Basketball Tournament.

First row—left to right: Ruth Ellis, mascot; Foster, V. Henderson, O. Henderson. Second row: Buff, Long, Langston, McKown, captain. Back row: Noland, manager; Case, Brown, Hudgen, Ellis, coach.

New England Mills Heavily Taxed

Nashua, N. H.—A definite move on the part of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to acquaint New England with the danger of losing its textile industry was seen here in the appearance of Russell T. Fischer, national secretary, before the Rotary Club here, home of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, one of the largest textile industries in the State.

"The cotton industry," he said, "pays more taxes than any other industry in the country with the exception of agriculture. Figures for the latest available year show that the cotton industry paid 28.1 per cent of the gross sales of cotton products in taxes.

"The tax situation in the industry is serious and is one of the factors where the States and cities in New England can be of considerable assistance if they are interested in retaining the industry. There seems little realization on the part of many tax assessors of the need of making an equal distribution of the tax burden. It apparently has been assumed that the mills could always absorb any increase in taxes necessary to make the city or town budget balance.

"An illustration of what local taxes may mean is shown by the experiences of one of our New England mills. The mill in question pays about \$110,000 a year

in city taxes. One of the Southern communities has for a number of years been trying to get them to move their mill over, and offer, as one of the inducements, free taxes for a period of 10 years. You can well realize what a temptation it might be to the mill to move as the saving of more than \$1,000,000 in taxes in the 10-year period would enable them to start over again with new buildings and the latest in new machinery.

"Dame fashion has shortened dresses and has eliminated some articles of wearing apparel, but she is still the ally of textiles and is the strongest influence in the now increasing popularity of cotton among the fashionable," said Mr. Fisher in discussing conditions in the industry. "Prices are yet not adequate to give the mills a fair margin of profit. Dresses are shorter, but girls and women, generally speaking, all have a greater number of dresses at one and the same time than their parents or grandparents had.

"We are entering upon a period of more clothes for different occasions and more elaboration on all of them, according to the style authorities. In other words, the little sports dress of pique or gingham or garberdine will not be put on and worn all day as has been the general use of sports dresses for several seasons but will be displaced for afternoon and tea time by softer and more elaborate frocks.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK

D. H. HILL, JR.

JUNIOUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor

Associate Editor

Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Wrong Way Out

WHILE the editor of this journal was seated at his desk, about nine o'clock Monday morning, the phone rang and he was urged to come as quickly as possible to the home of a friend.

Arriving there he found that the man had shot himself through the head after carefully planning the details of his death.

We doubt if people realize how many suicides have occurred within the past few months or the causes of these tragedies.

The man who killed himself Monday came to our office about three weeks ago to discuss the matter of making some new connections. He stated that, while he had formerly made excellent profits in his business, he was not doing as well as he desired, and he wanted to make new or additional connections or to get into some different line of business.

The man did not indicate that he was in any financial distress and as the visits of men who want aid in getting jobs or in improving their condition are of almost daily occurrence with us, we did not pay more than usual attention to his visit, although we resolved to put him in touch with the first opening that came to our attention.

We doubt if there is any office in the South into which more men come seeking aid, and one of the greatest pleasures of our existence has been helping mill men and salesmen in securing positions.

Unfortunately for us and for those who need help, opportunities have grown less and less in recent years, and we often have a feeling of sadness and depression after hearing the stories of men who face unemployment with families dependent upon them.

The death of our friend, last Monday, followed close upon the suicide of a friend in Rock Hill, S. C., a mill manager, and it seems to us that papers have been filled recently with accounts of those who sought self destruction.

Men who had lived moderately prior to 1919 found themselves with larger incomes in that year and 1920 and they and their families began to live upon a much more expensive scale.

Since 1920, and with hopes aroused by occasional spurts of business, they have fought a losing fight against returning to the former scale of living, and finally realizing that they could not see much hope ahead, they took their own lives.

It is not for us to criticize those who by their own hand have passed on, but it seems foolish for a man to say, "My wife and my children must live as they have been living or else I shall die."

In 1916 families did not have as fine houses or as many cars or as many clothes as they have now, but they did live with reasonable comfort and many were as happy or happier than when prosperous.

Some of those who killed themselves had, no doubt, incomes on which they and their families could have lived as well as they did in 1916, but they were unwilling to face the process of going back and in some cases perhaps, the families, without understanding conditions, blamed the man for his inability to earn the amount necessary to keep them upon their higher plane of living.

To add to the distress of those who have kept on hoping and fighting, the recent wave of speculation with its high interest rates on call money, has attracted money to New York and banks have called loans and refused to make other loans even on good collateral.

While there are bright spots here and there, business in most lines is not good, and almost daily we hear men admit frankly that they are not making a living.

It is easy for a man to advance his scale of living when his income increases, but exceedingly hard to spend less when the income decreases.

Any man can face life with a smile when he is prosperous and everything runs smoothly, but the real tests are the periods of adversity.

There may be justification for a man suffering with an incurable disease to take his own life, but many a man has found himself in temporary poverty, only to recover and become prosperous again.

Some of the most successful men in history failed one or more times before making their millions.

Business depressions do not continue always, and after a long period such as we have had, the end must be near.

The shock of the passing of two friends, both fine men, within a few days of each other, by self inflicted wounds, has caused us to believe that their minds gave way under stress of a long period of worry and that if they had worried less and been willing to face adversity for a short time they might have seen a return of prosperity and happiness.

The Revival of Cotton Dresses

IN a recent editorial the Dry Goods Economist of New York said:

"The revival of cotton as a style fabric is no longer a matter of speculation or argument but an accomplished fact. Last year the great fabric definitely asserted its right to be considered an important factor in the style situation, and stores which were alert enough to realize that the tide had turned profited by their foresight. It is a practical certainty that style cottons will occupy an even larger part of the spotlight this year and cotton distributors should be prepared to take fullest advantage of this situation."

This news will cheer many of the pessimists who have professed to believe that never again would women wear cotton dresses.

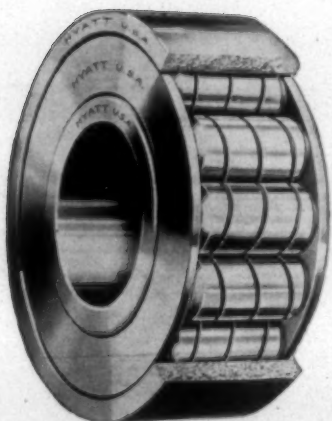
While this revival of cotton dresses is worthwhile and exceedingly welcome, the truth is, that cotton dresses have been worn right along to a considerably greater extent than is generally supposed.

The pessimists also try to make people believe that

(Continued on Page 23)



MONDAY is a hard day on ordinary bearings ~ ~ but not on Hyatts



The Hyatt Roller Bearing—outer race cut away to show construction of roller assembly.

A TREMENDOUS tax is imposed on the performance and life of plain bearings when mill equipment is started Monday mornings.

The week-end shutdown permits the lubricant to ooze off, leaving the plain bearing surface dry and unprotected—easy prey for friction and wear. Bearing life is shortened. Frequent replacements and production tie-ups are inevitable.

Hyatt Roller Bearings, in contrast, are never dry. There is always a grease film on the bearing surface due to the hollow, slotted rollers. That is also the reason why they need be lubricated only three or four times a year—measurably cutting labor and lubricant costs.

To enjoy the advantages of Hyatt Roller Bearings specify them when ordering new equipment . . . or let us tell you about changeovers on your present machinery.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

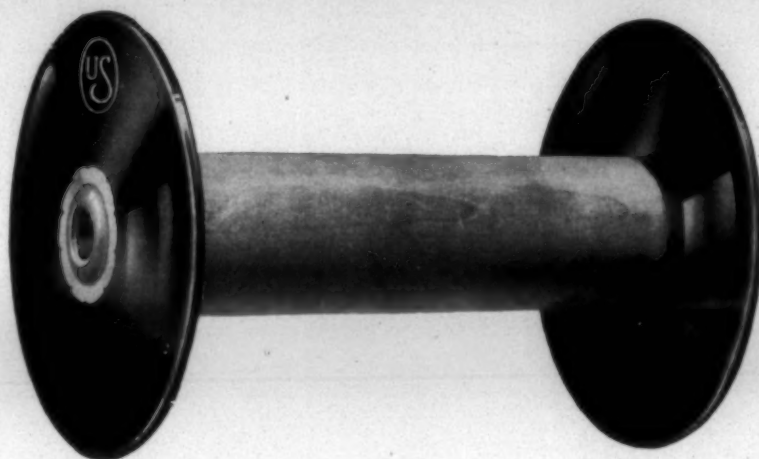
Newark Detroit Chicago Pittsburgh Oakland

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

John Ruskin had
the Right Idea
When He Said—



“ALL works must bear a price in proportion to the skill, time, expense and risk attending their invention and manufacture. Those things called dear are, when justly estimated, the cheapest. They are attended with much less profit to the artist than those things which everybody calls cheap. Beautiful forms and compositions are not made by chance, nor can they ever, in any material be made at small expense.”

U S Vulcanized Fibre Head Spools have “the priceless ingredient” of U S reputation for quality, backed by the U S guarantee that every spool is well made and finished, will run true, and the heads will not warp, crack or splinter in regular mill usage.

Faster, better, and more economical spooling inevitably results where they are used.

P. S. *U S representatives are always within reach of your mill and are specialists who can offer constructive suggestions. Why not take advantage of this service?*



U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE Co.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Main Office:

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Branch Offices:

HIGH POINT, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

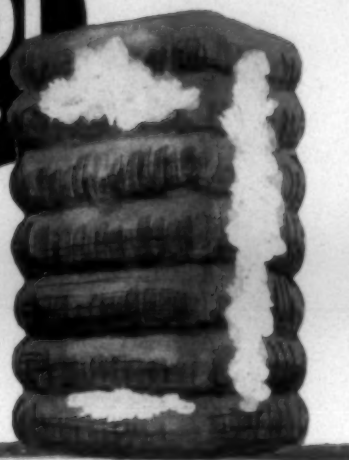
ATLANTA, GA.

BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service

BRETON MINEROL PROCESS

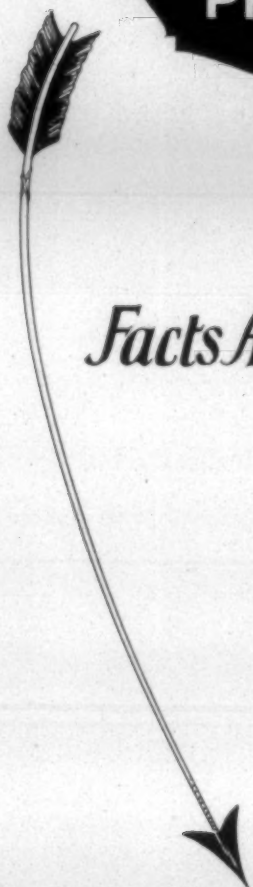
PATENTED



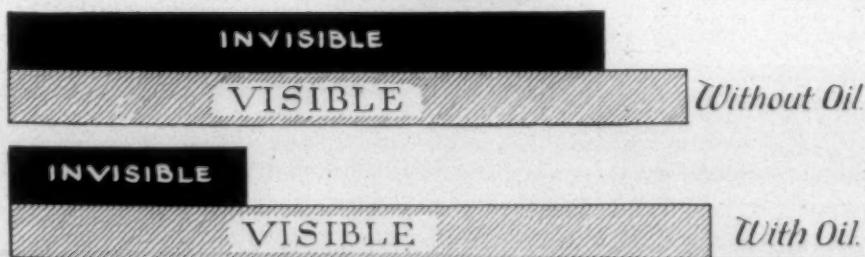
Facts About

Invisible Losses.

(As determined in a representative cotton mill)



Waste



{ Breton Mineral E is applied in each of the Fourteen Bale-breakers processing the cotton in this Mill. }

This mill manufactures, from 1' Staple, Low Middlings cotton, yarns which they subsequently weave into piece goods furnished to their own account.

These figures were obtained by carrying out a special test to determine the exact advantages to them in the "Breton Mineral Process". The possibilities of other mills duplicating these results depend upon the type of cotton used and the conditions existing in each individual mill.

Where records have been carefully kept and tabulated, these facts are corroborated.

{ At the same time, working conditions under which the operatives work are materially improved by the positive elimination of fly and lint.

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

SAFETY

MODERN railroads spend millions for safety; industry drills it unceasingly into its workers. But safety of a different kind is equally important from an economic standpoint—safety in the selection of raw materials. Safe raw materials, such as Mathieson Chemicals, are the best guarantee of safe, dependable results. The entire Mathieson organization takes pride in supplying chemicals that are *safe* in every sense of the word.

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)

250 Park Avenue, New York City

Philadelphia Chicago Providence Charlotte Cincinnati

Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y. Saltville, Va. Newark, N. Y.

Warehouse Stocks at all Distributing Centers



Soda Ash
Caustic Soda
Liquid Chlorine
Bleaching Powder
Bicarbonate of Soda
Modified Virginia Soda
Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua
HTH (Hypochlorite)
Purite (Fused Soda Ash)
Sulphur Dichloride
Benzoyl Chloride
...
Benzoate of Soda
Benzyl Alcohol
Ethyl Vanillin
Benzaldehyde
Benzoic Acid
Coumarin
Vanillin

MATHIESON CHEMICALS

women adopted short dress and thereby reduced the consumption of cotton goods either last year or the year previous.

The truth about that is that short dress came in vogue about 1910 and there are very few boys or girls in the senior classes of the high schools of this country who ever saw a woman wear a long dress except in a show.

If the reported revival of the style for cotton dresses is true, it will at least help in closing the mouths of the pessimists.

Savings and Reductions

A MILL man recently stated that if he had purchased every power saving device which had been offered to him within the past year, each of which was offered with a guarantee that it would save a certain per cent of power, he ought to be able to run his mill without any power whatever because the total guarantees exceeded 100 per cent.

Another mill man said that if he bought everything offered to him with a guarantee that it would reduce his cost of production, he ought to be able to operate with no cost of production at all.

Both of these statements remind us of the following story:

A salesman sold an old colored farmer a tractor. A few days after the machine was delivered the salesman called on his customer for pay.

"Can you pay me for the tractor Uncle Jim?" he asked.

"Pay fo, de tractor?" he asked in astonishment and wrath. "Why, man, yo' done tole me dat in free weeks de tractor would pay fo' hisself."

There are very few mills which can not make a worthwhile saving in power or a profitable reduction in costs by purchasing machinery or products offered to them, but it is often the case that a salesman will in his enthusiasm and his desire to make a sale promise more than the results which can reasonably be expected and with so many promises buyers do become skeptical.

Misquoted

STATEMENTS made by David Clark in an address before the Civitan Club of Gastonia, N. C., on February 27th have been unintentionally misquoted in newspaper stories and editorials published in various sections of the South.

Mr. Clark is quoted as saying that "if four Southern States would prohibit night work the textile business would get back on a profitable basis again."

What Mr. Clark did say was, "While I do not advocate the entire elimination of night work at this time, I do think there should be some regulation of same. It is not so much a matter of the mills which are running at night now as the expansion of production which has occurred at every showing of any profit and which will occur if there are any profits in cotton manufacturing at any time this year. If the four cotton manufacturing States of the South would take steps to prohibit any additional mills being put on night operation, I believe that within one year the mills would be operating at substantial profits."

Mr. Clark explained that operation of cotton mills had been greatly increased and contracted several times in recent years, and showed that within a short period the monthly spindle hours had risen from 3,300,000,000 to 6,100,000,000 and then dropped back to 4,200,000,000, and he stated something must be done to prevent such

expansions and contractions, as no business could be prosperous with any such variations of output.

His suggestion was that it might be arranged to permit mills now operating at night to continue such operations, but at the same time prevent future quick expansions of production by making it illegal for other mills, which are not now operating at night, to do so at some later date.

Mr. Clark has no apology to make for his position on night work, but regrets that his statement before the Civitan Club of Gastonia was misunderstood.

The Upward Movement of Cotton

THREE weeks ago, with cotton around 19.75, we issued a warning against the complacency existing at that time and expressed our opinion that an advance in price was probable.

Since that time cotton has advanced about 21 cents and for the first time in many months there has been active speculation and much greater notice is being paid to this movement than to any of recent months.

We are now entering the period of spring crop scares and at the same time beginning to realize that consumption of American cotton for this year will exceed former estimates.

There is little probability of any material decline in price, but should much unfavorable weather appear at any time during the next two months, a sharp and sensational advance is likely to occur.

A Necessary Qualification

WE have just received a letter from an overseer spinning who wants us to help him get a job. This is the third time he has been "out" in the past eighteen months.

This man is unquestionably a good mill man and an efficient spinner. He is well trained, his habits are good and knows how to get results in the spinning room. He has, apparently, every qualification for a successful overseer. He lacks one essential, however, to make him a successful overseer.

He can't get along with people, especially the other overseers with whom he works. And that's why he is always changing jobs. He seems to have the same experience on every job he takes. He goes well for a time, but after a few months he is shifted to the loose pulley. Nobody wants a trouble maker, no matter how good an overseer he may be.

We know of many men who are not so well equipped by training and experience as this overseer, but who are making fine records. They have that happy faculty of making people like them. They are helped along because their friends on the job are interested in helping them and do their best work for them.

A combination of theoretical knowledge and sufficient practical experience will give any smart man the right training to make a successful superintendent or overseer. But unless he has that quality of personality that is usually described as the ability "to get along with folks" he is doomed to failure. Some men are born with it. Others have to cultivate it.

If you haven't this quality, which is one of the absolute essentials to success in any responsible position, you'll have to cultivate it or content yourself with a subordinate job.

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

65-69 Leonard St., New York


DICKSON & VALENTINE DEPT.

Selling Agents for

RELIABLE SOUTHERN MILLS**ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO.**

328 Broadway, New York

Offer

Southern Cotton Mills**Thoroughly Equipped Export Service
Throughout the World****BELL'S SERVICE
RINGS TRUE**


CONSULTING, SUPERVISING,
DESIGNING AND CON-
STRUCTION OF
TEXTILE MILLS & BLEACHERIES — STEAM &
HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS—OLD MILLS REORGAN-
IZED, EXTENDED & APPRAISED—MILL VILLAGE
DEVELOPMENT—WATER & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

GEO. C. BELL

MILL ENGINEER & ARCHITECT

420 PIEDMONT BLDG., Phone 6628, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Electric Service

Electrical Installations in accordance with best engineering standards at economical costs. Get our estimates.

R. H. BOULIGNY, Inc.

Box 534

Phone Hemlock 4931

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

1516 E. Fourth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision of Construction for:

Town and Industrial Plan- ning	Parks and Civic Centers
Subdivision and Residential Developments	Cemeteries
Golf Courses and Country Club Grounds	Recreational Areas
School and College Grounds	Institutional Developments
	Country Estates
	Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Murphy, N. C.—The New Fashion Hosiery Mills have been incorporated by G. T. Whitlock, of Hendersonville and E. C. Moore, of Murphy.

Burlington, N. C.—The Sir Walter Hosiery Mills have leased a building on Worth street and will install equipment for making fancy half hose.

Syacauga, Ala.—The Catherine Mills have installed two units of oil spraying equipment made by the Borne, Serymsier Company.

Lindale, Ga.—The Pepperell Manufacturing Company has purchased oil spraying equipment from Borne, Serymsier Company.

Red Springs, N. C.—The Charles Mill Company, recently organized here, is to take over and operate the Dora Cotton Mills, which have been operating under lease to Bennett and Townsend. The new company was organized by J. R. Dover, president of the Eastside and Dover Mills, Shelby, and Charles C. Blanton, president of the Shelby Cotton Mills. The mill has 7,000 spindles and 178 looms on fancies.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Construction work on the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company is expected to begin within a short time, the town of Rock Hill having completed plans for a bond issue of \$300,000 to construct a waterworks system to supply the plant. A. O. Joslin, of Providence, R. I., who is to be general manager, stated that the plant would cost \$2,000,000.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—T. Walter Fred has resigned as president of the Davenport Hosiery Mills, and organized the Walter Fred Hosiery Mills. It is understood that the new company has plans by Robert & Co., Atlanta, for building a full fashioned hosiery plant.

Rome, Ga.—The Chatelaine Rayon & Textile Corporation is now in process of formation here, to build and operate a weaving mill, for the purpose of making dress goods materials and dress linings from rayon yarns.

The corporation will have a capitalization of \$5,000,000, divided into 25,000 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, and 25,000 shares of common stock. An issue of 15,000 preferred will also be made.

Decatur, Ala.—Organization of the Alabama Hosiery Mills with a capital stock of \$120,000 of which \$60,000 is common and \$60,000 preferred, 7 per cent cumulative interest has been perfected here. A. G. Patterson, former president of the Alabama Public Service commission, is president of the company. Thomas D. Johnson, industrial agent of the Alabama Power Company, was elected vice-president and J. E. Garrett, general superintendent of the Cooper. Wells Hosiery Mills was elected secretary and treasurer and general manager. The company will establish a large hosiery mill here, machinery for which has already been ordered. Work of construction of the plant will begin as soon as possible and it is expected to be ready for operation within 90 days.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Burlington, N. C.—The Perfection Hosiery Mills are installing additional knitting equipment.

Greenville, S. C.—The Westboro Weaving Company, of Westboro, Mass., will move its plant to Greenville about April 1, it was announced here.

The company has leased the Lullwater mill building and will use it a year or more, according to Edward C. Richards, general manager, and then build if the first year's operations come up to expectations.

Tapes and similar articles will be manufactured by the mill which will employ between 75 and 100 persons when it opens.

Greensboro, N. C.—Mock-Voehringer & Judson, manufacturers of full fashioned silk hosiery, announce that on March 9 they will receive bids from contractors for erection of an addition to provide 80,000 feet of additional manufacturing space.

Charles C. Hartmann is drawing plans for a brick, steel and concrete structure similar to the two buildings already housing the rapidly expanding firm. The building will be ready for manufacturing purposes within four months it is stated.

Charlotte, N. C.—The new full fashioned hosiery mill to be built here, as recently noted, is to be known as the Fleetwood Silk Hosiery Mills, a Delaware corporation. Contract for the first unit of the three units planned, is to be let within a short time through Lockwood Greene, Inc., engineers, Charlotte. The initial unit will be of reinforced concrete, 110x110 feet, 2 stories and will be located at Brevard and 28th streets. It will be equipped with 32 full fashioned machines.

The capital of the company is divided into 4,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$100 and 2,000 shares of common stock, no par value.

Names of the officers are to be announced soon.

Cartersville, Ga.—After the adjournment of the annual meeting of stockholders of the Cartersville Mills, it was announced that plans are complete for further addition to the local plant, and the increase in the line of goods manufactured here.

Heretofore, this plant has produced only underwear for children. Machinery is now being installed to enable the plant to manufacture underwear for men, and also light weight pull-over shirts for men.

Presiding over the meeting here was Elroy Curtis, vice-president of Fleitmann & Co., of New York, holders of a majority of stock interest in the local mills. They made their stock purchase last fall from the Gate City Cotton Mills, and the estate of the late Lee M. Jordan, of Atlanta.

Other officers of the Cartersville Mills are: J. F. Fowler, executive vice-president; Frank E. Whitman, vice-president; W. W. Daniel, secretary and treasurer, and J. E. Fullager, assistant secretary.

In addition to the plant here, Fleitmann & Company operate the Ware Valley Manufacturing Company, at Ware, Mass.; the Nuckasee Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.; the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C., and the Santee Mills, Orangeburg, S. C.



Maintenance Costs and Production

—the Tolhurst Center Slung is approved on these two points. One of the factors that contribute to its economical operation and dependable day-in-and-day-out performance is the arrangement of the drive. Here the V-Belt and Tolhurst Clutch maintain a low power curve, with no peak load upon the line. There is no strain upon either drive, motor or machine. Therefore, in combination with those other Tolhurst features of patented center slung suspension and positive alignment of bearings, a trouble-free, smooth-running unit is assured.

Write today for complete information

TOLHURST
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CENTRIFUGAL
EXTRACTORS

TOLHURST MACHINE WORKS, INC. ESTABLISHED 1852, TROY, N. Y.

New York Office, 183 Madison Ave.
Chicago Office, 8 So. Dearborn St.

Southern Representative

Fred H. White
Independence Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C.

San Francisco
Representative:

B. M. Pilhashy
Merchants Exchange Bldg.
San Francisco, Calif.

Canadian Representative:

W. J. Westaway Co.
Westaway Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.
275 Craig West, Montreal, P. Q.

HARRIS

TRADE MARK—REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

OILS

AND GREASES

Cut Down Operating Costs

—by using the best oil.

HARRIS OILS are always uniformly high in quality, and are correct for the specific purpose for which they are intended.

It is a proven fact that operating costs can be lowered by the LUBRICATION ECONOMY that results from using high quality oils like HARRIS.

Harris Oils are made to meet every lubricating requirement. Full information will be sent on request.

A. W. HARRIS OIL CO.

326 South Water St.
Providence, R. I.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Boaz, Ala.—It is understood that the Comer interests of Birmingham have purchased the Ernestine Mills here, a plant of 2,000 spindles on coarse yarns.

Hemp, N. C.—The County Moore Mills were purchased at receiver's sale for \$75,000 by the Bank of Pinehurst, the sale being subject to court confirmation. This was the second time the property had been offered, the first bid of \$65,000 failing to receive confirmation.

Statesville, N. C.—The Ritca Hosiery Mills have been organized here and have purchased the property formerly owned by the Hall Hosiery Mills. The mill building was burned a year ago, but will be rebuilt at once by the new owners.

D. C. Ritchie is head of the company which has let building contract to the Grier-Lowrance Construction Company. The plant is to be ready May 1 and will be equipped with 30 knitting machines.

Dallas, Tex.—A statement issued by the directors of the C. R. Miller Manufacturing Company, textiles, of this city, for which R. L. Thornton, president of the Mercantile Bank & Trust Company, of Dallas, was recently appointed receiver, as noted, says that it is hoped the claims of about \$1,000,000 will be paid within six months, and the company reorganized and put on a sound financial basis. Appointment of a receiver for the business became necessary, it is said, following the submitting of the annual statement to stockholders about two weeks ago, which reflected a shrinkage in the current assets as compared to the statement of a year ago.

C. R. Miller resigned as president about two weeks ago, since which time the business has been managed by the board of directors, who have been continuing operations. It was decided, however, to petition the court for the appointment of Mr. Thornton as receiver in order to protect the assets. Operations are being continued in the plants at Dallas, McKinney and Waco, Tex., as the company is said to have on hand sufficient orders to run these plants for three or four months

at double time. Mills are also operated at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Kansas City. The combined plants have a capacity of 45,000 spindles. The company is reported to own something like 13,000 bales of cotton in raw and finished state, according to an audit just completed, and the fixed assets are said to amount to a little more than \$4,000,000.

Industrial Development in the Piedmont

The brief statement of the industrial development of the Piedmont, given out a few days ago by the Duke Power Company, showing that 117 new plants were established in the region during the year 1928, is followed a more extended analysis of what the survey shows, made public by John Paul Lucas of the industrial department of the Duke Power Company. His statement shows:

"Of the 117 industrial plants 93 were new industries established by new concerns, while 24 were new plants or plant addition built by existing industrial establishments. Of the first group of 93 new enterprises a large proportion were established by the people of the communities in which these industries have been located, some with and some without the assistance of outside capital, while others have been established by new industrialists and investors who have been attracted to this section by the advantages that are offered to many forms of industry here.

"Many of the new-comers have been attracted by the nation-wide advertising campaign which the Duke Power Company has conducted during the past two years in the Saturday Evening Post, Nation's Business, World's Work, Review of Reviews, Time, Wall Street Journal and other publications.

"An analysis of the summary of the industrial development of this section for the year reveals some interesting and significant facts. The most striking of all the features of the summary is the diversification to be noted in this list of new industries. Not less 30 different types of industrial plants are reported, including furniture factories, cigarette factories, hosiery mills, dyeing, finishing and printing plants, canneries, feed mills, paint factories, paper box factories, wood working plants of various types, wood carving plants, underwear factories, and establishments for the production of looms, braid, tape, woolen blankets, tire fabrics, rayon, upholstery plush, metal products, buttons, candies,

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

WORCESTER, MASS.

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

WE HAVE BEEN
MAKING
HIGH GRADE
PRODUCTS
FOR 45 YEARS

MERIT COUNTS

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres.

for

GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES

IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

chemicals, machinery, brick, bobbins, garments, yarns, cloth and other products.

"One of the most notable developments of the past year was the rapid expansion in the hosiery industry. A total of 27 new hosiery plants were established in the cities and towns covered by the report. Many of these new hosiery plants are full-fashioned silk hosiery mills which have centered mostly at Burlington, Charlotte and High Point. Burlington has led in the number of new hosiery mills of all kinds established, with High Point in second place, other points securing new hosiery mills during the past year being Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Marion, Spartanburg, Mt. Airy, Thomasville, Hickory and Belmont.

"During 1928 a further advance was made in the development of the garment trade in this section, a total of five plants being established for the production of shirts, children's dresses, bloomers and other garments.

"There was also a notable development during 1928 in the dyeing, finishing and printing section of the textile industry.

"There was a healthy development in the furniture field.

"The establishment of the Standard Loom Works at Spartanburg marked a further step in the production of textile machinery in this section.

"A notable development, and a significant one, has been the recent establishment of industries to supply the industrial mark in Piedmont Carolinas. This type of industry produces materials, equipment and supplies for use in existing industrial establishments. Instances during the past year of new establishments of this type are plants for the production of plush and other fabrics for the upholstered furniture industry, upholstery stuffing for the furniture industry, paper and wooden boxes for various industries, disinfectants and other chemicals, tin foil, fibre containers, wood carvings, buttons, etc.

"In an analysis of the new industrial plants established in this section during 1928, it is interesting to note not only the variety and total number of industries but also the record of various cities in the matter of industrial development.

"In total number of new industrial establishments Charlotte led with 16, with Burlington a close second with 15. Greensboro and Spartanburg tied for third place with 11 each while High Point and Winston-Salem ran them both a close race with nine. Greenville followed with eight. Hickory, Salisbury and Mt. Airy came next with six each, while Belmont had five. Hendersonville, Reidsville, Thomasville, Elkin, Marion and Anderson had more than two each.

Gilbert T. Thompson will be president of the Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., if the plans submitted to the stockholders are carried out to form the largest fine goods manufacturing group in the country. The merger will include 6 large New England mills, having a total of 308,000 spindles and 11,604 looms.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Engineers for the Textile Industry

New York
Charlotte

Boston

Chicago
Spartanburg

SCOTT TESTERS

Substitute test for guess in the judging of yarn or other materials where strength is an important factor. Scott Testing Machines are reliable, substantial, easy to read and easy to operate. They make quality standards possible.



**HENRY L.
SCOTT
COMPANY**
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

GARLAND LOOM PICKERS and LOOM HARNESSSES

GARLAND MFG. CO. SACO, ME.



Textile Mill Executives and Bankers

Interested in
MILL PROPERTIES

and seeking a
Complete Service
covering

APPRAISALS, RELOCATION OF PLANTS, LIQUIDATIONS, PROPERTY DISPOSALS, NEW MILL SITES

are invited to CONSULT

H. M. McCORD

505 Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK

161 Devonshire St.
BOSTON

WANTED

To Sell—?
To Buy—?
To Exchange—?
Employment—?
Help—?

"Want Ads" in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

RESULTS

Rates: \$3.00 per inch per insertion

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE COMPANY

"Shuttles Exclusively"

Main Office and Factory
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

Branch Offices and Warehouses

Greenville, S. C.	Paterson, N. J.
L. P. Batson, Southern Representative	F. B. Pellington

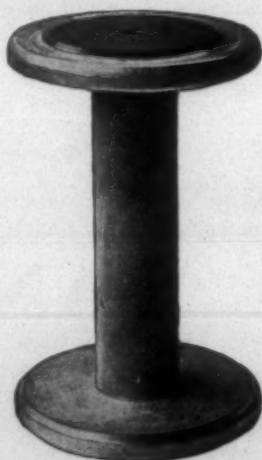
SHAMBOW
Shuttles Exclusively
SHUTTLE - COMPANY
H. H. Ullman, President
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
GREENVILLE, S. C. PATERSON, N. J.

We Make All Kinds of BOBBINS, SPOOLS, SKEWERS and ROLLS

For Every Textile
Manufacturing Use

We complete the work
from raw material to
finished product and
are equipped to meet
all requirements and
specifications.

*We are Finishers and
Enamellers*



WALTER L. PARKER CO.

731 Dutton Street Lowell, Massachusetts

Some Features of Group Insurance

(Continued from Page 12)

toward their employees—the difficulty of it is to adequately and justifiably express this in some tangible way so as to reach the employee and beyond him his home. We believe the pay roll that might be expressed as 101 per cent inclusive of group insurance with the cooperation and good will it develops obtain much more value, dollar for dollar, for the railroad than could be obtained by saving the extra 1 per cent. We have at work many measures for the protection of our employees, but we know of no one measure that produces so much appreciation from the employees and their homes as does group life insurance."

Naturally, this cost of about 1 per cent of the pay roll for a benefit approximating one year's salary is reduced to the employer when the employee contributes part of the cost.

Cooperation

There are many splendid indications of employer-employee cooperation. Employers are conscious of the contributions which their employees render in the way of service, of loyalty and of interest. They are cooperating and working together with one mutual aim—success. Many employers permit their employees to purchase stock at a minimum figure; others put into effect a profit-sharing plan; others give bonuses once a year. But I know of no welfare plan which, considering the investment and return therefor, which has the value, dollar for dollar, of group insurance. In addition, the matter of its installation and of its operation is so simple that the day is fast approaching when it is hoped employees throughout the country will be laboring and living under the protective arm of group insurance, and it will be as universal in business and industry as the pay check.

Future of Group Insurance

It is estimated that 25 per cent of the eligible employees in America are now covered by the benefits of group insurance. The average policy in force approximates \$1,300. The possibilities and the opportunities for the extension of the group insurance idea are great. The accomplishment to date, great as it may appear, has merely scratched the surface. The pioneering and the missionary work have been effectively accomplished. The group insurance idea is accepted as sound. It moves forward today with greater momentum than ever before. It is safe to anticipate the day when group insurance in this country will protect 25,000,000 employees in the stupendous sum of \$30,000,000, and it is satisfactory to contemplate the protection which will radiate from group insurance. It will reach out and touch, in an intimate manner, the lives of approximately a hundred million people. It will give out a sense of security and will ward off that sense of uneasiness and of fear which would otherwise accompany the loss of the wage-earner's pay check. It will give assurance and courage to thousands of widows and orphans and will provide capital to carry them through the difficult period of adjustment which they must meet.

It must be particularly satisfying to the employer of many employees to realize at this time of the year the good which his contribution to group insurance is effecting; to realize that his employees are protected, and that in case of their death their families will not be left in want, but that through the proceeds of group insurance they will really be given a continuation of the pay envelope for a year's time.

Adjustable Loom Bearing

Greenville, S. C.—Patent on an adjustable loom beam bearing invented and perfected by M. P. Owens, night superintendent of weaving in Mills Mill, has been received. Nearly 11,000 of the bearings have already been sold to mills in five States and as many more in smaller lots, and all are proving satisfactory, according to reports.

The device is simple but ingenious and is designed so that it is said to prevent excessive wear on the steel shafts carrying the warp on looms, it is claimed. Either end of the shaft ordinarily rest in a U-shaped notch in the loom frame and are free to jump up and down, resulting in wear and uneven tension on the warp during the weaving process.

It consists of two pieces, one attaching by one bolt to the inner side of the loom, and tightened by a counter sunk nut, while other piece extends around the upper side of the shaft and is fastened with a thumbscrew on the same bolt. The bolt passes through a slot and the piece moved down and tightened by the thumbscrew to compensate for wear of the shaft.

The device can be attached and detached with practically no effort, but does not have to be taken off when new rolls of warp are inserted, the top piece merely being taken off by loosening the thumbscrew. It eliminates the play on the shaft, thus reducing wear, and producing cloth of more even quality. The bearings are being produced in a local foundry and are being marketed at 75 cents each, or \$1.50 for set of two. F. M. Burnett has been appointed sales agent.

Mr. Owens thought up the device at request of P. McGarrity, superintendent of the mill, and patent was applied for through P. N. Becton, local attorney, on April 3, 1926. Claims were disallowed twice, after which Mr. Becton made a trip to Washington and pointed out the difference between it and other devices on the market. All claims were approved early this year, and additional claims for the device, fully protecting it, will be allowed at an early hearing, according to information from the patent office.

Thread Cutting Device

Shelby, N. C.—W. F. Davis, weave room boss of the Shelby Cotton Mills, has secured a patent on a thread cutting device for looms in textile work. Experts who have seen it in operation are enthusiastic over the improvement the device makes in loom work.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Hudson Silk Hosiery Company has about completed installation of 28 full fashioned knitting machines in the new unit recently built on North Brevard street.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING

—Patented in all important Countries—

For . . .
WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS

Write for particulars of our new metallic card clothing doing away with grinding and stripping, giving a greater output, a stronger thread, and more regularity, etc. It pays for itself in a very short time.

Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.
P. O. Box 407, Lexington, N. C.

Starch



FAMOUS N.
C. P. SPECIAL

400 MILL

500 MILL

BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

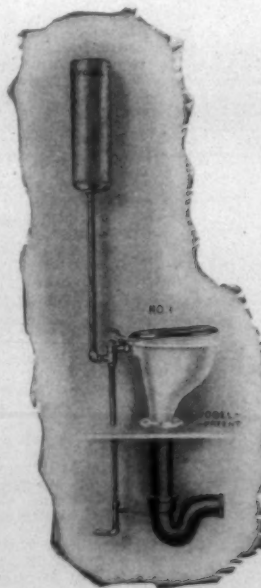
THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
17 Battery Place, New York City

Branch Offices:
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON GREENVILLE, S. C.

VOGEL PATENTED



Frost Proof Closets

Over 400,000 giving satisfaction. Save water; Require no pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hardwood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat casting will not break.

Sold By Jobbers Everywhere

Joseph A. Vogel Co.
Wilmington, Del.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
-A-	-J-
Abbott Machine Co. —	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co. —
Abington Textile Machinery Works —	Johnson, Chas. B. —
Akron Belting Co. —	-K-
Alemite Mfg. Co. —	Kaumagraph Co. — 6
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —	Keever Starch Co. — 11
American Aniline & Extract Co. —	Klipstein, A. & Co. —
American Bobbin Co. —	-L-
American Casablancas Corp. —	Lambeth Rope Corp. — 30
American Glanzstoff Corp. —	Lane, W. T. & Bros. — 43
American Moistening Co. —	Langley, W. H. & Co. — 34
American Yarn & Processing Co. —	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co. —
Amory, Browne & Co. — 34	Lea, David M. & Co., Inc. — 37
Apco-Mossberg Corp. —	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. —
Arabol Mfg. Co. —	Lewis, John D. —
Armstrong Cork Co. —	Lincoln Electric Co. —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. — 32	Link-Belt Co. —
Ashworth Bros. —	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc. — 27
Associated Business Papers, Inc. —	Lowell Crayon Co. —
Atlanta Brush Co. —	-M-
-B-	Marston, Jno. P. Co. — 32
Bahnsen Co. —	Mathieson Alkali Works — Insert
Bancroft, Jos. & Sons Co. —	Mauney Steel Co. —
Barber-Colman Co. — 35	McCord, H. M. — 27
Barber Mfg. Co. —	Mill Devices Co., Inc. —
Bell, Geo. C. — 24	Mississippi Glass Co. —
Bond, Chas. Co. —	Morse Chain Co. — 43
Bonner & Barnwall, Inc. — 31	-N-
Borne, Scrymser Co. — Insert	National Aniline & Chemical Co. — 13
Boulligny, R. H., Inc. — 24	National Ring Traveler Co. — 35
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co. —	Neutrasol Chemical Corp. —
Brevort Hotel — 37	Neumann, R. & Co. —
Brown, David Co. — 26	Newport Chemical Works, Inc. —
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —
-C-	-O-
Carolina Industrial Agency —	Oakite Products, Inc. —
Catlin & Co. — 35	-P-
Celanese Corp. of America —	Parker, Walter L. Co. — 28
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. —	Parks-Cramer Co. —
Charlotte Mfg. Co. —	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —
Ciba Co., Inc. —	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co. — 29
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co. —	Folk, R. L. & Co. —
Collins Bros. Machine Co. —	-R-
Commercial Fibre Co. of America, Inc. —	Rhyne, Moore & Thies —
Cook's, Adam, Sons —	Roesler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. —
Corn Products Refining Co. — 29	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co. —
Courtney Dana S. Co. — 18	Rice Dobby Chain Co. — 31
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works — 3	Robinson, Wm. & Son Co. —
Crump, F. M. & Co. — 35	Rogers Fibre Co. —
Curran & Barry — 34	Roy, B. S. & Son —
Curtis & Marble Machine Co. — 26	-S-
-D-	Saco-Lowell Shops —
D. & M. Co. —	Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc. —
Dary Ring Tractor Co. —	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp. —
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. — 34	Scott, Henry L. & Co. — 27
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co. —	Seaboard Ry. —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. — 33	Seydel Chemical Co. —
Draper, E. S. — 24	Seydel-Woolley Co. — 31
Draper Corp. —	Shambow Shuttle Co. — 28
Dronsfeld Bros. — 33	Sipp Machine Co. —
Duke Power Co. — 5	Sirrine, J. E. & Co. —
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. — 30	S. K. F. Industries — 4
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —	Silp-Not Belting Co. —
-E-	Sonneborn, L. Sons —
Eastwood, Benjamin Co. — 44	Sonoco Products —
Eaton, Paul B. — 30	Southern Ry. — 36
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. — 15	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —
Economy Baler Co. —	Stafford Co. — 44
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —	Stanley Works —
-F-	Standard Oil Co. —
Fafnir Bearing Co. —	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —
Fales & Jenks Machine Co. —	Stein, Hall & Co. —
Ferguson Gear Co. —	Steens, J. P. & Co., Inc. — 34
Fidelity Machine Co. —	Stodghill & Co. —
Firth-Smith Co. —	Stone, Chas. H. —
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc. — 18	Sullivan Hardware Co. — 30
Ford, J. B. Co. — 36	-T-
Foster Machine Co. —	Takamine Laboratories, Inc. —
Benjamin Franklin Hotel — 33	Taylor Instrument Cos. —
Franklin Process Co. —	Terrell Machine Co. —
-G-	Texas Co., The —
Garland Mfg. Co. — 27	Textile Finishing Machinery Co. — 1
General Dyestuff Corp. —	Textile Mill Supply Co. — 43
General Electric Co. —	Tolhurst Machine Works — 25
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. —	Tripod Paint Co. —
Graton & Knight Co. — 2	Tubize Artificial Silk Co. —
Greenville Belting Co. — 31	-U-
-H-	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. — Insert
Haberland Mfg. Co. —	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. — 37
Harris, A. W. Oil Co. — 25	Universal Winding Co. — 37
Hart Products Corp. —	-V-
H. & B. American Machine Co. —	Veeder-Root, Inc. — 19
Houghton E. F. & Co. — 14-30	Victor Ring Traveler Co. — 35
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	Fred'k Victor & Achelis — 24
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. —	Viscose Co. —
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. — Insert	Vogel, Joseph A. Co. — 29
-I-	-W-
Ideal Machine Shop —	Washburn, Inc. —
Iselin-Jefferson Co. — 24	Washburn Printing Co. —
	Watts, Ridley & Co. —

Wellington, Sears & Co. —	34
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. —	—
Whitin Machine Works —	—
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. —	36
Williams, J. H. Co. —	—
Wolf, Jacques & Co. —	—
Wood, T. B. Sons Co. —	17
Woodward, Baldwin & Co. —	31

PATENTS

Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining
Corps in the United States Patent
Office. Convenient for personal inter-
views.

PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone Jackson 6
903 Grant Place N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Sullivan Hardware Co.

Anderson, S. C.

Mill Supplies

All Orders Given Prompt and Careful
Attention

Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Hough-
ton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Me-
chanical Leathers—a total of over
400 products.

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

TAPE

The
Best
Made

Even widths, perfect sel-
vedges, straight edges, made
of long staple; uniform
weaving, Lambeth Spinning,
and Twister Tapes can save
you money. Ask for prices
and samples.

Lambeth Rope Corporation,
Charlotte, N. C.

TAPE

BALING PRESS



Kunckle Joint
60 to 500
Tons Pressure
Motor Drive
Self Contained
Can be set
anywhere you can
run a wire



Hydraulic, 50 to
300 tons pressure,
any size to suit
your requirements.
Let us tell you
more about them.

Established 1872

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
367 W. Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Method of Figuring Labor Costs

(Continued from Page 7)

splitting, and packing. The time necessary to perform these operations is substantially the same regardless of the color, class of dye, or type of size of yarn. Therefore the entire finishing can be classed as one item and the labor cost developed on a flat rate per 100 lbs.

It is thus seen that although many widely different kinds of yarn and varying colors may be dyed, accurate costs may be obtained and constantly proved without obtaining a single labor report from the operatives.

Cloth Manufacturing

In the cloth-manufacturing division of the plant, standard costs should also be used. This plan works in very nicely with the various operations of beaming, quilling, slashing, weaving, etc. By carefully studying the work and the method of manufacturing, accurate standards of labor performance can be set up and constantly proved against the actual payrolls. The basic methods previously recommended for the yarn division would also apply to the cloth manufacturing. Again in this division of the business, labor reports from the operatives are seldom required, and in the majority of mills are positively of no value in developing the type of costs that the manufacturer needs as a business guide.

Labor costs should be predetermined in all instances and these standards should be considered as the real costs. In starting the work, standards may be developed through a study of past performances or else they may be set up as the result of giving consideration to the speed of the machines, the class of product to be made, and the probable operating hours.

Having determined upon the standard labor costs, the next important step is that of providing machinery to constantly control and prove these standards and account for any differences that may arise between these standard labor costs and the actual payroll for the month. In the usual textile mill, this control and proof of costs is not a difficult procedure. It simply involves analyzing the payroll in accordance with the departmental divisions and then multiplying the units of output in each department by the standard labor rates. Thus will be obtained as two comparable amounts the actual payroll expended and the amount of payroll absorbed in costs for the period. If the actual payroll exceeds the standard amount the excess of actual will be treated as a loss arising from manufacturing inefficiency and accordingly charged directly to profit and loss. Conversely, an excess of standard will be credited directly to profit and loss as a gain due to manufacturing efficiency. In other words the standards are considered as the real costs and all actual items are checked against them.

Discuss Progress of Textile Industry

(Continued on Page 31)

taken during the past year in fostering the style trend of cottons.

In accordance with present plans, he said that advertising in trade publications and selective fashion magazines will be utilized to advance this style trend. As important auxiliaries of this service, the first of a series of style bulletins is being prepared and samples of fabric have been chosen by an impartial jury to be included in a swatching service for the convenient assistance of the trade and important consumer groups.



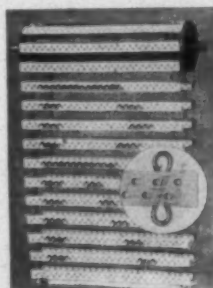
**Seydel-Woolley
Company**

*Textile Chemicals
for Best Weaving*

Seyco Products

The result of 20 years' study and practice in treatment of Sizing and finishing problems.

Main Office and Plant, 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Phone Hemlock 3493



THE IMPROVED EYE

We Also Manufacture

**Dobby Loom Cords
and Pegs**

Ribe Dobby Chain Company
Millbury, Mass.

LET US CARRY YOUR STOCK

No Loss of Production on

Belting—Pickers—Strapping

All made exactly to your order.

We will show you how to save money on all your old Belting.
Consult us before buying new.

Dealers in

SHEEP and CALF-SKINS
ROLLER CLOTH—BELT AND ROLLER CEMENT
COMBER and DRAWING-VARNISH

GREENVILLE BELTING COMPANY

Phone 2218

Greenville, S. C.

Let Us Quote on Sheep Skin Cots

Perfection Leather Belting

All that the name implies

Rino Waterproof Leather Belting

As good as can be made

Favorably known in this territory 25 years
A modern hydraulically equipped factory in
Charlotte

We never lose a customer on quality

Telephone Day or Night

BONNER & BARNEWALL, INC.

410 W. Fourth St.

Charlotte, N. C.

Factories also New York and Detroit

Yours for the Asking! this \$1,000,000 Service

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

Alsace Gum

Dighton Artificial Gum

Rosin Size

Our Products

Sizing Gums
Sizing Compounds
Softeners
Soluble Gums
Soluble Oils
Soaps
Dextrines
Colors
Pigment and Lake
Chemicals (Belle Brand)
Liquid Chlorine
Chlorine Lime
(Bleaching Powder)
Caustic Soda.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Chemists to the Textile Industry

Providence
New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia
Boston

*Clean Looms, Good Production, Satisfied
Weavers—Means Better Cloth,
Better Profits.*

You Can Get All of These By Using

Gum Tragasol

A PRODUCT OF MERIT

May we demonstrate for you?

John P. Marston Company

Importers

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

Color Fastness

Dr. S. G. Barker read a paper entitled "The Standardization of Fastness of Dyestuffs on Dyed Fabrics" at a meeting of the Manchester (Eng.) Section of the Society of Dyers and Colorists. Dr. Barker said it was quite apparent that two aspects of the case presented themselves—namely, the purely commercial side, where a manufacturer required a ready test to know whether a particular fabric was dyed fast or not, and, secondly, a scientific investigation of the whole problem to know why the fading actually occurred.

From the commercial point of view it would seem that two methods were open: Either to prescribe a standard method of testing, and to standardize all colors on fabrics according to their ability or otherwise to stand up to the test, or, on the other hand, to assume at the outset that certain colors, under ordinary conditions, dyed in prescribed fashion, would yield a result which was tolerably fast. If a set of standard patterns, so dyed, could be available and then placed alongside the patterns under test, a rough method of estimating the fastness could be obtained, in that it would be estimated how far the two fadings were comparable. It must be remembered, however, that it was exceedingly difficult to get agreement between one individual and another as to the amount of fading which had taken place on any particular fabric, and therefore it would seem that although standard patterns might be issued, the actual comparison of these patterns with others would lead to a diversity of opinion even among those practiced in the trade.

The question seemed at the outset to be a very enormous one, in that it was necessary to take into consideration not only the standards of fastness to actual wear, but also standards of fastness of dyes when subjected to various processes during manufacture and finishing.

The research work at the Wool Research Association, said Dr. Barker, had been linked up with that of the medical faculty of the University of Leeds for the purpose of making perspiration tests, and Professor McSwiney was carrying out tests on various persons to find out what was normal and what was abnormal perspiration. This was the first time such work had been done in any country, and it was likely to have far-reaching effects. Once the constitution of perspiration was known it would be possible to prescribe tests for its effects in relation to the fastness of dyestuffs.

Fastness to light seemed to be somewhat of a misnomer, because in actual practice atmospheric conditions greatly influenced not only the rate of fading but the type of fading, and it was only fair, therefore, to assume that a test should be prescribed for light plus atmosphere. He was fully aware that this was going to be a difficult matter, since light plus atmosphere was a very vague term, in that the constitution of the atmosphere varied so greatly from place to place that general conditions were almost impossible to prescribe. In a pure open atmosphere with sunlight, fading with an artificial lamp under prescribed conditions of humidity and temperature would give a correct result, but if conditions were imposed upon the test specimen—namely, atmospheric influences of humidity, gases, etc.—then, whereas in the majority of cases an ordinary laboratory test would certainly indicate the order of fading, yet anomalous cases occurred which would seem to be particularly susceptible to influences other than light, heat and humidity.

In the first place, it would seem that one should examine very carefully artificial methods of fading, so

that a comparison might be effected between the action of such sources of light as might be available in the laboratory and actual sunlight. The question arose as to the suitability of sunlight itself. Sunlight was very slow in action and very variable in both quantity and quality. To utilize sunlight itself for fading tests was both a long and unreliable process. He was aware that it could be argued that the fabrics were to be worn in actual sunlight, and that the whole of the variable conditions would probably be imposed upon its surface. Therefore, it would be the most reliable test from the commercial point of view to put the fabric under the actual conditions of wear. Arguing on this line, it would seem that it would be impossible to test any patterns quickly, and further, unless the fabric was actually worn on the body, it would be a difficult thing to reproduce the actual conditions to which the fabric was subjected. It would seem desirable, therefore, that for purposes of acceleration of test, and also in order to have a method of test which would be reproducible over long periods of time, at the same time being of constant intensity, an artificial source of light should be used which would as nearly as possible approximate to sunlight in constitution.

Awning Business Larger

Sales of awnings are showing an upward trend, H. S. Johnson of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institutes states in an address at the annual meeting of the New York State Awning and Tent Manufacturers Association.

"Preliminary reports received by the Department of Commerce in a survey among awning manufacturers," he said, "indicate that the use of awnings has been increasing steadily. In view of this trend it is encouraging to find that there are substantial markets throughout the United States where a still greater use of awnings may be developed. The construction of homes and business buildings has been in such volume in recent years that a large potential demand for awnings has been created.

"More and more it is being realized that awnings are important not only for protection and decoration but also for enhancing the value of a home or business building."

Mr. Johnson announced that the Institute is making a study designed to provide more adequate information as to the cotton fabrics used in making awnings. This work has been undertaken at the request of the New Jersey Tent and Awning Manufacturers Association and the New England Tent and Awning Manufacturers Association.

"The consensus of opinion seems to be that manufacturers of awnings would be greatly assisted by such a definition of terms," Mr. Johnson stated. "This would furnish information enabling manufacturers to know the widths, weights and other details of standard cotton fabrics that are used in making awnings."



Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device, three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.

Send for samples

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Bristol, R. I.

DRONSFIELD'S PATENT.
"ATLAS BRAND"
EMERY FILLETING

"The New Flexible" "Needs no 'Damping'"

Stocks in Boston, Mass. and the South

TRADE MARK

The Standard Card-Grinding Medium

GUARANTEED "A" QUALITY
THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

Used the wide world over, like
The DRONSFIELD CARD-GRINDERS

Supplied by the Principal Supply Houses

OR
DRONSFIELD'S SALES AGENCY
222 Summer Street
BOSTON, MASS.
LEIGH & BUTLER
Managing Agents

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Chestnut at Ninth Street
PHILADELPHIA

The traveller or permanent guest is assured of attentive service, enjoyable environment and the highest refinements of good living at The Benjamin Franklin. Here you will find, combined in an unusual manner, the traditional

hospitality of more leisurely times with the most modern hotel appointments.

Twelve hundred rooms, each with bath

Rates commence at \$4.00

MORRIS L. LEWIS
Managing Director



SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.,

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston 223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

W. H. LANGLEY & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

320 Broadway, New York City

Sole Selling Agents for

Langley Mills, Seminole Mills, Aiken Mills, Anderson Cotton Mills, Strickland Cotton Mills, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Poulan Cotton Mills

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents For

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore Philadelphia Boston St. Joseph
St. Louis San Francisco Chicago Shanghai (China)
St. Paul Cincinnati Minneapolis

Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

66 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia Chicago St. Louis Dallas
Atlanta New Orleans San Francisco

Amory, Browne & Co.

Specializing in Selling Cotton Mill Products

BOSTON, 48 Franklin St.

62 Worth St., NEW YORK

Our Export Department Serves 69 Foreign Countries

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—An improving market for cotton goods was reported last week. Stronger cotton markets helped the price situation and buyers were more confident in placing future business. Sales were estimated to be in excess of production. In print cloths, some very substantial business was placed on the fine count construction for delivery in June. Mills refused a considerable amount of business offered for delivery as far ahead as September.

There was a continued good demand for fine and fancy goods and on some of these goods mills are not able to make prompt deliveries. Good sales of fancy towels, colored sheets and pillow cases, rayon bedspreads and other lines was noted. Some of the denims mills sold enough business to keep them busy for the next two months. Printed wash fabrics were in strong demand. There was a further large business in gingham.

Well known makes of 144x76 single combed broadcloths sold in a moderate way at 18½ cents, contract starting at once. The carded broadcloth situation continued to strengthen. On the 80x60, feeler-motion, 9 cents was the general quotation, while at the close it was considered doubtful whether any more non-feeler goods could be obtained at under 8½ cents. On 100-60 carded, 10¼ cents was the best quotation for end of April.

Several sales of numbered ducks for March-April were reported. Market values ruled unchanged. Enameling, army, and single filling ducks were inquired for, although amounts involved were not large.

Market opinion trends to the belief that the slump in buying which developed soon after the first of the year is about ended. Recent developments would indicate that the volume of business for the next several will be very encouraging.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x60s	6%
Print cloths, 27-inch, 64x60s	5%
Gray goods, 38½-inch, 64x60s	7%
Gray goods, 39-inch, 68x72s	8%
Gray goods, 39-inch, 80x80s	10%
Dress gingham	12½a15
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	11½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	9½
Brown sheetings, standard	12%
Tickings, 8-ounce	21½a23
Denims	17½

Constructive Selling Agents for Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a further improvement in the yarn situation during the week. At the same time, buying is still on a hand to mouth basis as a rule and there is much complaint over the price situation. Quotations were firmer and there was more interest on the part of yarn consumers. Orders showed some increase over the previous week, but only in exceptional cases was forward business handled. Inquiry continued very promising and the potential demand is regarded as large. Larger buying, however, was very slow to develop.

The strength of the cotton market has been an encouraging factor to the spinners and it is expected to give buyers more confidence. Some of the low prices which yarns were moved the previous week was refused last week.

Knitters, weavers and insulators showed continued interest, but apparently were not satisfied that it was a week for large buying. Combed yarns continued relatively stronger than carded numbers. Mercerized yarns were very firmly held at the higher prices recently named.

There is a feeling that spring business on manufactured goods is going to improve materially and therefore more optimism is expressed regarding the outlook for yarn sales. The statistical position of the spinner is varied. In certain cases, he is sold ahead to a marked degree and with day-to-day additions, will continue to be in a favorable situation. On the other hand, there

Southern Single Warps.		Southern Two-Ply Combed Peeler.	
8s	32½	8s	43
10s	33	20s	45
12s	33½	30s	47
14s	34	38s	47
16s	34½	38s	52
20s	36½	40s	52
24s	38	50s	56
30s	40½	60s	59
30s	40½	70s	72
40s	49	80s	83
Southern Single Skeins.		Carpet and Upholstery Yarns in Skeins.	
10s	32½	8s to 9s 3-4-ply tinged tubes	30½
12s	32½	8s 3-ply hard white warp twist	32
14s	33½	10s and 12s 3 and 4-ply hard white yarn tubes and skeins	33
16s	34½	Same warps	33½
22s	36½	Southern Two-Ply Hard Twist Combed Peeler Weaving Yarns.	
24s	37½	8s-12s	44
26s	38½	20s	46
30s	39½	30s	50
40s	46	36s	53
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		38s	56
4s-8s	33	40s	55
10s	33½	50s	58
12s	34	60s	63
14s	34½	70s	75
16s	35	80s	85
20s	37	Southern Combed Peeler Single Yarn on Cones.	
24s	38½	10s	41
26s	39	12s	41½
30s	41	14s	42
40s	48	16s	42½
50s	48	22s	44
Southern Frame Spun Carded Yarn on Cones—Cotton Hosiery Yarns.		24s	46
8s	31½	26s	46½
10s	32	28s	47
12s	32½	38s	51
14s	33	40s	52
16s	33	50s	57
18s	34	60s	62
20s	34½	70s	72
22s	35½	Southern Two-Ply Warps.	
24s	36½	8s	33
26s	37½	14s	34½
28s	37½	24s	39½
30s	39½	Two-Ply Mercerized Yarn.	
40s	47	20s	60
Two-Ply Mercerized Yarn.		26s	62
20s	60	50s	76
26s	62	60s	83
50s	76	80s	1.07
60s	83	90s	1.46

CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

Commission Merchants

Cotton Yarn

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

1017 Commercial Bank Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WENTWORTH Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



7,000 Styles and Sizes

No matter what kind of ring travelers you need—call on us! Over 7000 different styles and sizes in stock.

Free samples on request. Write for 'em.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.

Providence, R. I.

Southern Agent, A. B. CARTER

Room 615, Third Nat. Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

Southern Representatives:

A. Dewey Carter, Gastonia, N. C.

N. H. Thomas, Gastonia, N. C.

B. F. Barnes, Jr., 520 Angier Ave., N. E. Atlanta Ga.

BARBER-COLMAN
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS
HIGH SPEED WARPERS
WARP TYING MACHINES
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
HAND KNOTTERS
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A.

F. M. CRUMP & Co.

COTTON

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

District Representatives

Our organization has a vacancy for a district representative who resides either in Atlanta, Ga., or Columbus, Ga., who has a wide acquaintance and strong following among the cotton weaving plants of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Our company is one of the foremost manufacturers of highly specialized warp dressing, and the originators of a very famous line of chemical specialties used in processing wool, worsteds, silk, rayon, cotton and jute. Do not reply unless you can prove sales ability. Sales agents handling a kindred but not conflicting line will be considered. Our organization is familiar with this advertisement. All correspondence will be treated with strict confidence. Address Warp Dressings, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Overseer spinning, colored work. If possible apply in person. If by letter give reference and full information in first letter. Pilot Cotton Mill, Raleigh, N. C.

Wanted

Young man with selling experience as representative of old established concern to call on Southern textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing and printing industries. Reply giving qualifications to Box 927, Providence, R. I. Correspondence will be treated confidentially.

For Sale

New corduroy finishing machinery. Details furnished. Can be inspected. Apply Finishing Machinery, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted to Buy

1 Universal Cone Winder No. 5, also 1 Foster Winder No. 40 equipped for winding cotton wrapping twine on standard paper cones 1 1/4-inch by 6 1/4-inch, must be guaranteed in first class running condition. Little Rock Textile Company, Little Rock, Ark.

Superintendent Wanted

Superintendent wanted for moderate size spinning and weaving mill. Apply giving age, full details of experience box No. K-102 care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Experienced textile man for doing special work. Must be thoroughly experienced in all phases of mill work, including carding, spinning, weaving, both cotton and waste system. State full details of experience. Box No. Q-200, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted Plush Loom Fixers

Men experienced two or more years on Guesken double shuttle plush looms equipped with knife-motions. Location, North Carolina. Write, giving full details, to P. L. M., care of Southern Textile Bulletin.

Business Opportunity

For Sale: All or part interest in modern complete plant for manufacturing sizing compounds with copyrighted formulas favorably known to trade. P. O. Box 1116, Columbus, Ga.

For Sale

10 to 12 Foster winders, model No. 12—good condition, can be seen running. Equipped with latest Foster tensions. A-1 condition. Price right. Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

For Sale

4 No. 50 Universal Tube Winders, used three months, Serial C22800, etc.
2 11x5 1/2 Saco-Lowell Slubbers, 48 spindles, 1919.
2 12x6 Whitin Slubbers, 48 spindles, 1919 model.
1 40" Whitin 2 beater Breaker Picker, hopper feeder, 1919, \$600.
3 40" Whitin Finisher Pickers, 1919, \$300.
2 Saco-Lowell Horizontal Cleaners, 1926 model.
7 Whitin Intermediates, 9x4 1/2, 126 spindles, 1919, \$3.50 per spindle. 18,000 new bobbins for same.
15 Saco-Lowell Spoolers, 4x6, 120 spindles, tape drive, 1923 and 1925 models, \$2.25 and \$2.75 per spindle. Some never used.
4 Saco-Lowell Twisters, tape drive, wet or dry, 2 or 2 1/4" rings. Used 5 years.
Charlotte Textile Machinery Co., Charlotte, N. C. Phone Hem. 8014-W

Used Burlap Wanted

In preparing our evergreens for shipment it is necessary to wrap the roots, and for this we use quite a lot of second-hand burlap. Any size 24 inches square and up will do. Write us what you have, and price. The Howard-Hickory Nursery, Hickory, N. C.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

It Isn't Extra Work

to produce better appearing textile fabrics with the

WYANDOTTE TEXTILE ALKALIES

They are made for this purpose.



Ask your supply man or write

The J. B. FORD CO., Sole Mnfrs.
Wyandotte, Michigan.

SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS



DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS

WHITINSVILLE
SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Becky Ann's Books

Interesting Stories of
Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a Friend"
"Only a Factory Boy"
"Hearts of Gold"
"The Better Way"
"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

Order from
CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
Charlotte, N. C.

Bleaching Cotton Goods in Kiers With Hydrogen Peroxide

(Continued from Page 9)

process about the same as that of a two-boil bleach process.

Kier bleaching of cotton goods with hydrogen peroxide has now been developed to a point where the cost of chemicals is about one-half cent per pound of cloth bleached. By taking into account the great difference in the time of bleaching, the difference in steam and water consumption, and the difference in overhead, the total cost of a hydrogen peroxide bleaching process is just about the same, on the average, as that of the conventional chlorine bleaching process. But there is quite a difference in the quality of the finished cloth—in favor of hydrogen peroxide bleaching.

Pacific Mills Statement

Boston, Mass.—Pacific Mills reports for the year ended December 31, 1928, net loss after all charges, including inventory markdown of \$465,808, of \$600,751, against net profit in 1927 after all charges, including inventory markdown of \$547,519, of \$1,292,518, equivalent to \$3.23 a share on the outstanding 400,000 shares of \$100 par capital stock. In the year ended December 31, 1926, a net loss of \$927,952 was shown after inventory markdown of \$1,253,837.

Income account for the year ended December 31, 1928, compares as follows:

	1928	1927	1926	1925
Net sales	\$44,120,650	\$44,088,359	\$44,766,810	\$52,740,931
Cost of goods sold	41,943,607	39,751,777	41,900,142	49,890,788
Net op. profit	2,177,043	4,336,582	2,866,667	2,850,143
Plant depreciation	1,427,678	1,407,009	1,392,990	1,384,562
Inven. mark down	465,808	547,519	1,253,837	966,068
Net interest chgs.	582,337	738,872	889,013	952,108
Amount of discount on term notes	119,916	204,750	224,583	
Other charges	182,057	145,914	34,196	68,225
Net loss for year	600,751	*1,292,518	927,952	520,820
Dividends				1,500,000

*Profit.

Treasurer A. E. Colby says in part:

"Though the volume of sales was maintained the result for the year has been disappointing due to keen competition in the field for our products as a whole.

"The accounts were made up conservatively, inventory items on basis of cost or market, whichever was lower. The inventory the past year shows a reduction of \$3,897,137 insuring less risk of obsolescence from style or shifting demand as well as price levels. Unfilled orders now constitute an increased ratio to inventory and commitments.

"The surplus account decreased \$302,740 during the year, but net quick assets increased \$524,275 and now stand at \$15,287,121 a ratio of 2.08 against 1.88 last year. As in the past the proportionate part of the note discount was charged against the operations for the year though the total amount was originally deducted from surplus. This item together with the fact that the amount charged for depreciation was not fully spent, plus sale of land, etc., accounts for the gain in net quick assets.

"During the year the company has purchased \$2,549,000 of the five year 5½ per cent notes, and now holds in the treasury \$4,049,000, leaving balance outstanding in the hands of the public \$13,451,000.

"Our contract with Lawrence & Co., selling agents, was terminated January 1, 1929, and the company now markets direct to the trade its entire product of cottons, rayons, worsteds, wools, etc., through its own selling organization and sales offices.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.
Frederick Jackson
I. E. Wynne

Atlanta, Ga.
Jesse W. Stribling
R. B. Smith

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS

WOOD WIREBOUND CORRUGATED

**LeaK-proof
LeaKraft**

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CORRUGATED BOXES

DAVID M. LEA & COMPANY, INC.

Established 1869

Richmond, Va.



"Where Quality Counts"

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN

Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against Interruptions and Delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—

Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.



Hotel Brevoort

Madison St., East of La Salle
CHICAGO

Courtesy, comfort, cheerful surroundings, friendly service, convenient central down-town location, pleasingly moderate charges in all departments. Attendants call for cars of arriving guests without extra charge.

Room Rates:

1 person, \$2.50 to \$5 a day;
2 persons, \$3.50 to \$8 a day.

E. N. Mathews,
President

R. E. Kelliher,
Manager

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer and designer, plain or dobby work. Was two years at Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C., and two years with Union Mills, Union, S. C. References—those for whom I've work. No. 5569.

WANT position as superintendent, or assistant superintendent. Age 28, Graduate N. C. State College. Several years experience—two years superintendent of two mills on dobby work and fine yarns. Best of references. No. 5570.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 10 years experience on small duck; I. C. S. course on cotton manufacturing, yarn and cloth calculations—dobbies, leno weaves, etc. Will make good. No. 5571.

WANT position as superintendent, or as overseer carding or spinning, or both. 15 years experience. Best references. No. 5572.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and can give satisfaction. No. 5573.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner, in mill to ten to fifteen thousand spindles. Age 32. Now employed but wish to change. Prefer North Carolina. No. 5574.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding and spinning. Age 37. 13 years as overseer with one company. Married. All I ask is a opportunity to demonstrate my ability. A-1 references. No. 5575.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both; want day work. Age 35. Three years in Georgia Tech. and an I. C. S. graduate. Five years experience as overseer. Anywhere in the South. No. 5576.

WANT position as superintendent, fancy weave mill. Expert on Oriental and Axminster rug weaving. 20 years with one company. No. 5577.

WANT position as overseer carding, or as second hand in large mill in good location. On present job six years. Good references. No. 5578.

WANT position where merit wins. General office work, payroll or shipping clerk or assistant superintendent. Age 26, experienced and efficient. Present employers will recommend me. No. 5579.

WANT place as musician in up-to-date mill village. 12 years as band instructor. Am a good weaver and a good barber. Prefer the South. Good references. No. 5580.

WANT position as superintendent, or as carder or spinner, or both carder and spinner in smaller mill. I. C. S. graduate, 22 years experience, serving long term at every place, and making high production. No. 5581.

WANT position as hosiery sewing machine man. Experienced, well qualified and best references. No. 5582.

WANT position as overseer carding. Best of references. No. 5583.

WANT position as superintendent, or as weaver, carder or spinner in large mill. Now superintendent two small mills. Well experienced and can handle yarn or weave mill of plain goods. No. 5584.

WANT position as assistant superintendent, cost and general mill man, or designer. Clemson College graduate, two years experience as cost and general mill man. Best references. No. 5585.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Seven years' experience on prints, scrim, sateen, shirting and dress goods—warp and filling float—in marquisettes and various dobby goods. Best of references. No. 5586.

WANT position as slasher. Familiar with fancies, warping and long chain beaming. Thirty years experience—16 years overseer. Was six years with Dan River Mills at Schoolfield, Va. Good references. No. 5587.

WANT position as roll coverer. Best of references. No. 5588.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Age 43. Graduate on warp preparation and plain weaving. Four terms vocational training. I. C. S. course in carding, spinning and weave room calculations. Married and the best of references. No. 5589.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Experienced. I. C. S. course in cotton carding and spinning. Best references. No. 5590.

WANT position as overseer plain or fancy weaving, or as designer or assistant designer. Know C. & K. looms, dobby and jacquard weaves. Trained technically in Georgia Tech. Age 34. Not afraid of work. Go anywhere in the South. Best of references. No. 5591.

WANT position as superintendent carded or combed yarn mill. 15 years experience with carded and combed yarns. No. 5592.

WANT position as overseer spinning, white or colored work. Also experienced in silk spooling, warping and winding. Age 32. Worked at Judson and Dunean mills, Greenville, S. C., several years. References, all for whom I've worked. No. 5593.

WANT position as cotton man and shipping clerk. Experienced and well qualified. Have been handling 40,000 bales. No. 5594.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, but prefer spinning. Experienced on both white and colored, coarse or fine cottons,—and silk warping and reeling. A Mason, a church man, I. C. S. graduate. Can give the very best of references. No. 5595.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or as second hand in large mill. Age 42, married, efficient, strictly sober, and familiar with all grades of goods. Best references. No. 5596.

WANT position as overseer weaving plain or fancy. Also do designing. Best references. No. 5596.

WANT position as superintendent of carded yarn mill, or assistant superintendent, any kind. Or overseer carding or spinning, or both. Very best references. No. 5597.

'Long Draft' Sales to Mills Increase

Boston, Mass.—Textile machinery manufacturers report sales in long draft spinning equipment for cotton mills showing a steady improvement since the turn of the year and quite a good deal of this business has come from the makers of tire fabrics.

It is understood the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company, of Salem, has purchased 23,000 spindles of the long draft equipment, Saco-Lowell Roth system, and that the Pacific Mills have been adding to their long draft equipment.

In the case of the Pacific Mills, additional purchases of spindles for this purpose are said to be a clear evidence of the satisfactory results obtained in using the long draft system as the concern has been equipped in part by long draft system for several years. The Morgan Company's mills, of Laurel Hill, N. C., have added 4,000 spindles of the same equipment since the turn of the year and the Brookside Mills of Knoxville, Tenn., owned by Boston interests, are reported to have added 8,000 spindles.

One process picker machinery is selling on a steady basis, according to manufacturers here, but cards have been going slow of late.

Mills Seek Better Prices

Spartanburg, S. C.—Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the finished goods market, some mills in this immediate territory have withdrawn all goods for the present, and some executives express the determination to continue this policy until they can sell products at least on a break-even basis. Meanwhile plants are operating on full schedule time—some of them employing night shifts. Curtailment may be contemplated but there is no concerted movement looking to that end just now.

While raw cotton prices have advanced considerably within the past few days, local brokers do not construe this to be of any aid or assistance to the mills, unless prices of finished goods advance even more. Basis continues strong, with some inquiries for late summer shipments. To date the mills display indifference as to buying or stocking up.

Silk Exports Increase

Washington, D. C.—Domestic silk exports showed considerable increase during January, according to the Department of Commerce, as did exports during the last half of 1928. In January the total of silk manufactures exported amounted to \$1,790,638 over \$1,218,860 in January, 1928.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- Accountants—**
Rhyne, Moore & Thies
- Air Conditioners—**
American Moistening Co.
Bahnsen Co., The.
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Architects and Mill Engineers—**
Sirrime & Co., J. E.
- Ash Handling Equipment—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Automatic Feeds for Cotton—**
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Automatic Spoolers—**
Barber-Colman Co.
- Automatic Stop Motion—**
Eclipse Textile Devices Co., Inc.
- Automatic Yarn Cleaner—**
Eclipse Textile Devices Co., Inc.
- Bagging Machines—**
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
- Ball Bearings—**
Fafnir Bearing Co.
S K F Industries, Inc.
Wood's Sons Co., T. B.
- Balers—**
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
- Baling Presses—**
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
- Balling Machines—**
Draper Corp.
- Barrels—**
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Baskets—**
Bond Co., Chas.
Lane & Bros., W. T.
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Beaming and Warping Machinery—**
Barber-Colman Co.
Draper Corp.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Beam Heads—**
Apco-Mossberg Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Beam Dyeing Machinery—**
Thies, Inc., B.
- Beams—**
Apco-Mossberg Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Beams (Warper)—**
Washburn.
- Bearings (Ball)—**
S K F Industries, Inc.
- Bearings (Roller)—**
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
S K F Industries, Inc.
- Belt Conveyors—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Belt Tighteners—**
Bond Co., Chas.
Link Belt Co.
Wood's Sons Co., T. B.
- Belting—**
Akron Belting Co.
Bond Co., Chas.
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Fabreeka Belting Co.
Fisher Leather Belting Company, The
Graton & Knight Co.
Greenville Belting Co.
Houghton & Co., E. F.
Ton-Tex Corp.
- Belt Cement—**
Bond Co., Chas.
Graton & Knight Co.
Houghton & Co., E. F.
Ton-Tex Corp.
- Belt Contactors—**
Wood's Sons Co., T. B.
- Belt Dressing—**
Bond Co., Chas.
Graton & Knight Co.
Houghton, E. F. & Co.
- Belt Wax—**
Bond Co., Chas.
Graton & Knight Co.
Ton-Tex Corp.
- Belting (Link)—**
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- Bicarbonate of Soda—**
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Bleacheries—**
Bancroft & Sons Co., Jos.
- Bleaching Machinery—**
(See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery).
- Blowers and Blower Systems—**
Carrier Engineering Co.
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Bobbins and Spools—**
American Bobbin Co.
Brown Co., David.
Courtney Co., Dana S.
Draper Corp.
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
Lowell Shuttle Co.
Parker Co., Walter L.
Sonoco Products Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
- Bobbin Stripper—**
Terrell Machine Co.
- Boxes—**
Lane & Bros., W. H.
Lea & Co., Inc., David M.
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Box Shooks—**
Lea & Co., Inc., David M.
- Braiding Machines—**
Fidelity Machine Co.
- Brushes—**
Atlanta Brush Co.
- Brushing Machine—**
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Bunch Builders—**
Draper Corp.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Calenders—**
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Canender Roll Grinders—**
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
- Canvas and Leather Lug Straps—**
Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc., E. H.
- Canvas and Leather Loom Pickers—**
Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc., E. H.
- Canvas and Leather Loom Strapping—**
Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc., E. H.
- Counters—**
Veeder-Root, Inc.
- Dobby Cords—**
Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc., E. H.
- Cards—**
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Clothing—**
Ashworth Bros.
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
- Card Grinding Machinery—**
Dronsfeld Bros.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Card Stripper—**
Abington Textile Machinery Co.
- Carrier Aprons—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Cars, Trays and Trucks—**
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Caustic Soda—**
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Stone, Chas. H.
- Certified Public Accountants—**
Rhyne, Moore & Thies.
- Chain Belts and Drives—**
Bond Co., Chas.
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- Check Straps—**
Graton & Knight Co.
- Chemicals—**
(See Dyestuffs and Chemicals).
- Cleaning Agents—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Denison Mfg. Co.
Oakite Products, Inc.
Stone, Chas. H.
Wolf & Co., Jacques.
- Cloths (Mechanical)—**
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.
Noone & Co., Wm. R.
- Cloth Presses—**
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
- Clutches (Friction)—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Bond Co., Chas.
Link-Belt Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Wood's Sons Co., T. B.
- Cloth Winders and Doublers—**
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Coal Handling Machinery—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Combs—**
Draper Corp.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Commission Merchants—**
Stevens Co., J. P.
Catlin & Co.
Mauney-Steel Co.
Watts & Co., Ridley.
- Compressors (Air)—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Condensers—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Conditioning Machines—**
American Moistening Co.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
- Cones (Paper)—**
Sonoco Products Co.
- Conveying Systems—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Cooler (Air)—**
(See Humidifying Apparatus).
- Cores (Paper)—**
Sonoco Products Co.
- Cost Specialists—**
Rhyne, Moore & Thies.
- Cotton—**
Crump & Co., F. M.
- Cotton Machinery—**
Abington Textile Machinery Works.
Ashworth Bros.
Barber-Colman Co.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
Draper Corp.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
Foster Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.
Roy & Son, B. S.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Stafford Co., The.
Terrell Machine Co.
Tolhurst Machine Works.
Universal Winding Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Cotton Merchants—**
Crump & Co., F. M.
- Cotton Openers and Lappers—**
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Softeners—**
(See Finishing, Bleaching and Sizing Compounds).
- Cotton Stock Drying Machines—**
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
- Cotton Waste Machinery—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Counters—**
Veeder-Root, Inc.
- Couplings (Flexible)—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Wood's Sons Co., T. B.
- Couplings (shaft)—**
Bond Co., Chas.
Link-Belt Co.
Wood's Sons Co., T. B.
- Cranes—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Crayons (Mill)—**
Lowell Crayon Co.
- Desizing Materials—**
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
- Dobby Chain—**
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
- Doffing Boxes—**
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Doublers—**
Foster Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Universal Winding Co.
- Doublers (Yarn)—**
Foster Machine Co.
- Drives (Silent Chain)—**
Bond Co., Chas.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- Drop Wires—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Draper Corp.
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Dryers—

Roy & Son Co., B. S.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Tolhurst Machine Co.

Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery—

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
Poster Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Thies, Inc., B.

Dyestuffs and Chemicals—

American Aniline & Extract Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I.
Federal Phosphorous Co.
General Dyestuffs Corp.
Klipstein & Co., A.
Lewis, John D.
National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Newport Chemical Works.
Oakite Products, Inc.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Sandoz Chemical Co.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
Stone, Chas. H.
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
Wolf & Co., Jacques.

Dye Works—

Franklin Process Co.

Electrical Engineering Contractors—

Boulligny, Inc., R. H.

Electric Fans—

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Electric Hoists—

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Electric Lighting—

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Cooper Hewitt Electric Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Electric Motors—

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Lincoln Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Electric Supplies—

General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Elevators—

Link-Belt Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Engineers (Mill)—

(See Architects and Mill Engineers).

Engineers (Ventilating)—

American Moistening Co.
Bahnsen Co.
Carrier Engineering Corp.
Parks-Cramer Co.

(See also Ventilating Apparatus).

Engines (Steam, Oil, Gas, Pumping)—

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Extractors—

Tolhurst Machine Works.

Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.

Fences (Iron and Wire)—

Page Fence & Wire Products Assn.

Fibre Specialties—

Rogers Fibre Co.

Fillets (Cylinder Doffer, Burnishers and Strippers)—

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

Finishing, Bleaching and Sizing Materials—

Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Corn Products Refining Co.
D. & M. Co.
Federal Phosphorous Co.
Ford & Co., J. B.
Haberland Mfg. Co.
Hart Products Corp.
Hercules Powder Co.
Houghton & Co., E. F.
Marston Co., John F.
Neutrascel Products Corp.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
Sonneborn Sons Co., L.
Stein, Hall & Co.
Stone, Chas. H.
Stodghill & Co.
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
Wolf & Co., Jacques.

Finishing Machinery—

(See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery).

Flat Wall Paint—

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I.

Fluted Rolls—

Collins Bros. Machine Co.

Fales & Jenks Machine Co.

H. & B. American Machine Co.

Saco-Lowell Shops.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

Whitin Machine Works.

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Flyer Pressers and Overhaulers—

Saco-Lowell Shops.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

Whitin Machine Works.

Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Flyers—

H. & B. American Machine Co.

Saco-Lowell Shops.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

Whitin Machine Works.

Frames—

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Friction Clutches—

(See Clutches).

Fuses—

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Garment Dyeing Machines—

Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Div.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

Garnet Roll Grinders—

Roy & Son, B. S.

Gearing (Silent Flexible)—

Ferguson Gear Company

Link-Belt Co.

Gears—

Ferguson Gear Co.

Link-Belt Co.

Grab Buckets—

Link-Belt Co.

Greases—

Alemite Mfg. Corp.

Arabol Mfg. Co.

Borne, Scrymser Co.

Cook's Sons, Inc., Adam.

Harris Oil Co., A. W.

Houghton & Co., E. F.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C.

Sonneborn Sons Co., L.

Wolf & Co., Jacques.

Grease Cups—

Link-Belt Co.

Gudgeon Rolls—

Easton & Burnham Machine Co.

Roy & Son Co., B. S.

Washburn.

Grinding Wheels—

Perkins & Sons, Inc., B. F.

Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.

Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Guide Wire Sets—

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Hand Stripping Cards—

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

Hangers (Ball and Socket)—

Link-Belt Co.

Wood's Sons Co., T. B.

Hangers (Shaft)—

Bond Co., Chas.

Link-Belt Co.

Wood's Sons Co., T. B.

Hardware Supplies—

Textile Mill Supply Co.

Harness Twine—

Garland Mfg. Co.

Heddles and Frames—

Emmons Loom Harness Co.

Garland Mfg. Co.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Williams Co., J. H.

Hosiery Dyeing Machines—

Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Div.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

Humidifiers—

American Moistening Co.

Bahnsen Co., The.

Carrier Engineering Corp.

Parks-Cramer Co.

Hydro-Extractors—

(See extractors).

Indicating, Recording and Controlling Instruments—

Taylor Instrument Cos.

Knit Goods Finishing Machines—

Kaumagraph Co.

Knitting Machinery—

Fidelity Machine Co.

Knitting Machine Accessories—

Fidelity Machine Co.

Knotters (Hand)—

Barber-Colman Co.

Mill Devices Co.

Landscape Architect—

E. S. Draper.

Laundry Machinery—

Tolhurst Machine Works.

Lease Rode—

Washburn.

Leather Packings—

Bond Co., Chas.

Graton & Knight Co.

Houghton, E. F. & Co.

Leather Loom Pickers—

Bond Co., Chas.

Graton & Knight Co.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H.

Leather Straps—

Graton & Knight Co.

Houghton, E. F. & Co.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H.

Liquid Chlorine—

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

Looms—

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.

Draper Corporation.

Stafford Co., The.

Loom Drop Wires—

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.

Draper Corporation.

R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Loom Harness—

Emmons Loom Harness Co.

Garland Mfg. Co.

Houghton, E. F. & Co.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Loom Pickers—

Bond Co., Chas.

Emmons Loom Harness Co.

Garland Mfg. Co.

Graton & Knight Co.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H.

Loom Pickers (Strap)—

Houghton, E. F. & Co.

Loom Reeds—

Emmons Loom Harness Co.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Loom Supplies—

Bond Co., Chas.

Draper Corporation.

Emmons Loom Harness Co.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H.

Lubricants (Machinery)—

Alemite Mfg. Corp.

Cook's Sons, Inc., Adam.

Harris Oil Co., A. W.

Houghton, E. F. & Co.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Robinson & Son, Wm. C.

Standard Oil Co.

Texas Co., The.

Lubricators—

Alemite Mfg. Corp.

Lug Straps—

Bond Co., Chas.

Graton & Knight Co.

Houghton, E. F. & Co.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H.

Machinery Enamel—

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I.

Mangles—

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F.

Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Markers—

Kaumagraph Co.

Measuring and Folding Machines—

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Mercerizing Machinery—

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.

Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Metal Paint—

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I.

Meters—

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

General Electric Co.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Mill Architects—

(See Architects).

Mill Lighting—

(See Electric Lighting).

Mill Supplies—

Bond Co., Chas.

Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.

Garland Mfg. Co.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H.

Textile Mill Supply Co.

Napper Clothing—

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

Napper Roll Grinders—

Roy & Son Co., B. S.

Oils (Lubricating)—

Alemite Mfg. Corp.

Harris Oil Co., A. W.

Houghton, E. F. & Co.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C.

Standard Oil Co.

Texas Co., The.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- Oils (Finishing)—**
(See Finishing, Bleaching and Sizing Materials).
- Oils (Rayon)—**
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Houghton, E. F. & Co.
Neutrasol Products Corp.
Wolf & Co., Jacques.
- Opening Machinery—**
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Overhaulers—**
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- Package Dyeing Machinery—**
Thies, Inc., B.
- Packing Cases (Wood)—**
Lea & Co., Inc., David M.
- Paints—**
Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I.
Tripod Paint Co.
- Patents—**
Eaton, Paul B.
- Pickers (Leather)—**
Bond Co., Chas.
Emmons Loom Harness Co.
Garland Mfg. Co.
Graton & Knight Co.
Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H.
- Pickers and Lappers—**
Graton & Knight Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Picker Loops—**
Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc., E. H.
- Picker Sticks—**
Bond Co., Chas.
Garland Mfg. Co.
- Piece Dyeing Machinery—**
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Pilers (Bin, Kier)—**
Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F.
- Pipe and Fittings—**
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Portable Elevators—**
Link-Belt Co.
- Pinboards—**
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.
- Preparatory Machinery (Cotton)—**
Draper Corporation.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Presses—**
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
Economy Baler Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Power (Community)—**
Duke Power Co.
- Power Transmission Machinery—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
Wood's Sons Co., T. B.
- Porcelain Guides and Parts—**
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.
- Pulleys (Cast Iron)—**
Link-Belt Co.
Wood's Sons Co., T. B.
- Pumps (Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal)—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Quillers—**
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
Universal Winding Co.
- Quill Cleaners—**
Terrell Machine Co.
- Quill Boards—**
Washburn.
- Raw Stock Machines—**
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Div.,
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
- Rayon, Celanese, Artificial Silk—**
American Glanzstoff Corp.
Celanese Corp. of America.
Commercial Fibre Co.
DuPont Rayon Co.
Viscose Co., The.
- Receptacles—**
Economy Baler Co.
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Recording Thermometers—**
Taylor Instrument Cos.
- Reeds—**
Charlotte Mfg. Co.
- Emmons Loom Harness Co.**
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- Reed Wire—**
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Reels—**
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.
- Rings—**
Draper Corporation.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Ring Spinning Frames—**
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Ring Travelers—**
Dary Ring Traveler Co.
National Ring Traveler Co.
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
Victor Ring Traveler Co.
- Roller Leather—**
Lawrence Leather Co., A. C.
Neumann & Co., R.
- Roll Machines—**
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Div.,
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
- Rolls—**
American Bobbin Co.
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
Sonoco Products Co.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
Washburn.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Roller Bearings—**
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
- Rope Drives—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
Ferguson Gear Company
Wood's Sons Co., T. B.
- Round Leather Harness Straps—**
Jacobs Mfg. Co., Inc., E. H.
- Roving Cans and Boxes—**
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Roving Machinery—**
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Saddles—**
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
- Sanitary Equipment—**
Vogel Co., Joseph A.
- Scouring Powders—**
Arabol Mfg. Co., The.
Denison Mfg. Co.
Ford Co., J. B.
Oakite Products, Inc.
- Scrubbing and Cleaning Powders—**
Oakite Products, Inc.
- Selling Agents (Cotton Goods)—**
Amory, Browne & Co.
Curran & Barry.
Iselin-Jefferson Co.
Langley & Co., W. H.
Leslie, Evans & Co.
Wellington, Sears & Co.
- Sewing Machines and Supplies—**
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Shafting, Hangers, Etc.—**
(See Power Transmission Machinery).
- Shear Grinders—**
Roy & Son Co., B. S.
- Shell Rolls—**
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Washburn.
- Shuttles—**
Brown Co., David.
Draper Corporation.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
Williams Co., J. H.
- Silent Chain Drives—**
Diamond Chain & Mfg. Co.
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- Singeing Machinery—**
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
Foster Machine Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Sizing Machines—**
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Johnson, Chas. B.
- Saco-Lowell Shops.**
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Sizing Compounds—**
(See Finishing, Bleaching and Sizing Compounds).
- Skein Machines—**
Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Div.,
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.
- Skewers—**
Brown Co., David.
Courtney Co., Dana S.
Draper Corporation.
Parker Co., Walter L.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
- Slashers—**
Johnson, Chas. B.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Slasher Combs—**
Draper Corporation.
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Soaps—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Harris Oil Co., A. W.
Sonneborn Sons, Inc., L.
- Soda Ash—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Ford Co., J. B.
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
Sonneborn Sons Co., L.
Stone, Chas. H.
Wolf & Co., Jacques.
- Softeners (Cotton)—**
Arabol Mfg. Co.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Borne, Scrymser Co.
Hercules Powder Co.
Houghton, E. F. & Co.
Oakite Products, Inc.
Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C.
Seydel Chemical Co.
Seydel-Woolley Co.
Sonneborn Sons, Inc., L.
Takamine Laboratory, Inc.
Wolf & Co., Jacques.
- Speed Reducers—**
Morse Chain Co.
- Spindles—**
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
Whitin Machine Works.
- Spindle Repairers—**
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- Spinning Frame Saddles—**
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
- Spinning Frame Top Rolls (Wood)—**
Washburn.
- Spinning Rings—**
Collins Bros. Machine Co.
Draper Corporation.
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.
H. & B. American Machine Co.
Saco-Lowell Shops.
Whitin Machine Works.
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Motor Generator Sets—**
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
General Electric Co.
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Spinning Tapes—**
American Textile Banding Co.
Barber Mfg. Co.
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
Lambeth Rope Corp.
- Spools—**
Brown Co., David.
Courtney Co., Dana S.
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.
Parker Co., Walter L.
Sonoco Products Co.
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
- Spoolers—**
Draper Corporation.
- Spooler Tensions (Filling Wind)—**
Foster Machine Co.
- Sprockets—**
Link-Belt Co.
Morse Chain Co.
- Squeeze Rolls—**
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Starches and Gums—

Arabol Mfg. Co.
 Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
 Clba Co., Inc.
 Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.
 Corn Products Refining Co.
 D. & M. Co.
 Haberland Mfg. Co.
 Keever Starch Co.
 Marston & Co., John P.
 Seydel Chemical Co.
 Seydel-Woolley Co.
 Stein, Hall & Co.
 Stodghill & Co.
 Wolf & Co., Jacques.

Stencil Machines—
 Bradley Mfg. Co., A. J.

Stencil Papers—
 Bradley Mfg. Co., A. J.

Strapping (Box)—
 Stanley Works.

Strapping Tools—
 Stanley Works.

Stripper Cards—
 Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

Sulphur Dyeing Machines—
 Klaunder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Div.,
 H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

Tanks—
 Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
 Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.
 Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Tape—
 Barber Mfg. Co.
 Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.
 Lambeth Rope Corp.

Temperature Regulators (Pressure)—
 Taylor Instrument Cos.

Temples—
 Draper Corporation.

Textile Apparatus (Fabric)—
 Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F.
 Scott Co., Henry L.

Textile Castings—
 Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
 Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Textile Cost Engineers—
 Rhyne, Moore & Thies.

Textile Machinery Specialties—
 Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.
 Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.
 Textile Finishing Machinery Co.

Textile Soda—
 Ford Co., J. B.
 Mathieson Alkali Works.

Thermometers—
 Taylor Instrument Cos.

Thermostats—
 Taylor Instrument Cos.

Ties and Fasteners (Box)—
 Stanley Works, The.

Top Rolls for Spinning Frames—
 H. & B. American Machine Co.
 Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Washburn.

Whitin Machine Works.

Trademarking Machines—
 Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
 Kaumagraph Co.

Transfer Stamps—
 Kaumagraph Co.

Transmission Equipment—
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 General Electric Co.
 Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.
 Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
 Link-Belt Co.
 Morse Chain Co.
 Perkins & Sons, Inc., B. F.
 S K F Industries, Inc.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
 Wood Sons Co., T. B.

Transformers—
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Toilets—
 Vogel Co., Jos. A.

Traveler Cups—
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Trucks (Mill)—
 Lane & Bros., W. T.
 Rogers Fibre Co.

Trucks for Pin Boards—
 Washburn.

Tube Dyeing Machinery—
 Thies, Inc., B.

Tubes (Paper)—
 Sonoco Products Co.

Turbines—
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Twister Rings—
 Draper Corporation.
 Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Twisting Machinery—
 Collins Bros. Machine Co.

Draper Corporation.
 H. & B. American Machine Co.
 Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Whitin Machine Works.

Vacuum System—
 Abington Textile Machinery Works.

Ventilating Apparatus—
 American Moistening Co.
 Parks-Cramer Co.

Warp Drawing Machines—
 Barber-Colman Co.
 Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
 Sipp Machine Co.

Warpers—
 Barber-Colman Co.
 Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.
 Draper Corporation.
 Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
 Saco-Lowell Shops.

Warp Sizing Machines—
 Johnson, Chas. B.

Warp Stop Motion—
 Draper Corporation.
 R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
 Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Warp Tying Machinery—
 Barber-Colman Co.

Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—
 Eastwood Co., Benj.
 Sipp Machine Co.

Washers (Fibre)—
 Rogers Fibre Co.

Waste Handling Machinery—
 Abington Textile Machinery Works.

Waste Reclaiming Machinery—
 Saco-Lowell Shops.
 Whitin Machine Works.
 Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.

Waste Presses—
 Economy Baler Co.

Water Controlling Apparatus—
 Hunt Machine Co., Rodney.

Water Wheels—
 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Welding Apparatus (Electric Arc)—
 Lincoln Electric Co.
 Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Whizzers—
 Tolhurst Machine Works.

Winders—
 Abbott Machine Co.
 Eastwood Co., Benj.
 Foster Machine Co.
 Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.
 Universal Winding Co.

Winders (Skein)—
 Foster Machine Co.
 Sipp Machine Co.

Windows—
 Carrier Engineering Corp.
 Parks-Cramer Co.

Yarn Conditioning Machines—
 Sargent's Sons Corp., C. G.

Yardage Clocks—
 Saco-Lowell Shops.

Yarns Dyes—
 Franklin Process Co.

Yarn Tension Device—
 Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.
 Saco-Lowell Shops.

Yarn Presses—
 Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.
 Economy Baler Co.

Yarns (Cotton)—
 American Yarn & Processing Co.
 Mauney Steel Co.

Yarns (Mercerized)—
 American Yarn & Processing Co.
 Mauney Steel Co.

Yarn Testing Machines—
 Scott Co., Henry L.

PRINTING?

RULED FORMS?

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

LETTER HEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

BILL HEADS FACTORY FORMS

STATEMENTS INVOICES

PAY ROLL ENVELOPES

Let us **LITHOGRAPH** your Letter Head

LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

You Receive Seventeen (17) Years of Practical Printing Experience

DEPENDABLE MILL SUPPLIES CARRIED IN STOCK

WORTHINGTON

Pumps and Air Compressors

DODGE

Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings

S-K-F

Ball Bearing Transmission

LINK BELT

Silent Chain Drives

GRATON & KNIGHT

Leather Belting

GOODYEAR

Complete line Belting, Hose, Etc.

TON TEX

Fabric Belting

NATIONAL

Mazda Lamps

JEFFREYS

Conveying Machinery

BROWN & SHARPE

High Quality Tools

SIDNEY

Lathes and Woodworking Machinery

PURITAN

Drinking Fountains

S K Y CO.

No Glare Paint

Textile Mill Supply Co.

Everything in Mill and Factory Supplies

Phones
Hemlock 2781-2782

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



FIG. 20.
Oblong Basket

LANE

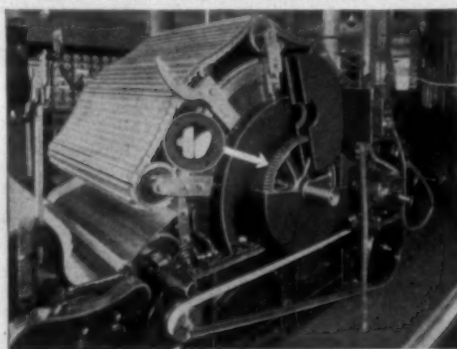
Patent Steel Frame

Canvas Mill Baskets

Lane Basket users may enjoy the direct benefits which follow naturally the successful manufacturing and marketing of a thoroughly tried and standardized article for more than 25 years in textile mills.

W. T. Lane & Brothers

*Originators and Manufacturers of
Canvas Baskets for 25 years
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*



Morse Silent Chain from motor to card drive

Morse--the standard drive for textile machinery

That many of the leading manufacturers of textile machinery standardize on Morse Drives is evidence of their dependability and high quality. 98.6% efficient, giving positive speed ratios

with the flexibility of belts. Ideal for short centers.

Let us show you how many mills are using Morse Textile Drives to advantage.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y., U. S. A.
Branches in Principal Cities

MORSE SILENT CHAIN **DRIVES**

The Competitive Factor

☞ The mill best fitted to meet the keen competition of today and tomorrow is that one equipped with modern machinery.

☞ There is no one factor more important in a mill than the loom, and there is not a more consistent performer than the Stafford Loom, one that operates at so low a fixing and upkeep cost, and at the same time produces such a high quality of fabric.

A Stafford representative will gladly call at any time to discuss with you problems of mutual interest.

THE STAFFORD COMPANY

Makers of Bobbin-Changing and Shuttle-Changing Automatic Looms and other Weaving Machinery

READVILLE, MASS.

Southern Agent, FRED H. WHITE, Charlotte, N. C.

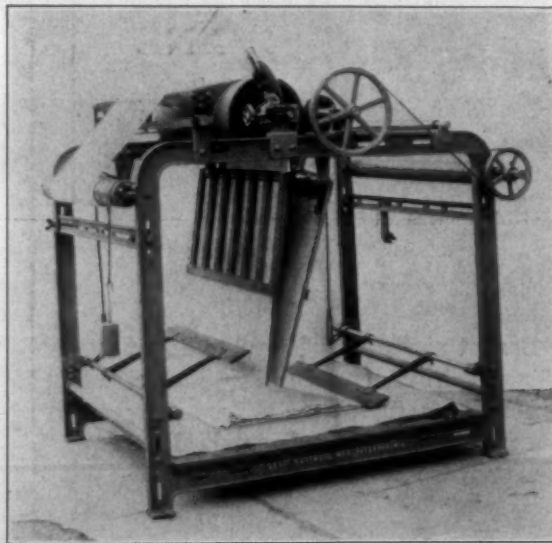
Paterson Office, 179 Ellison Street, Paterson, N. J.

Another EASTWOOD Product for SILK, RAYON, fine counts of COTTON

The EASTWOOD FOLDING and MEASURING MACHINE— Belt or Motor Driven

THIS Machine particularly designed for Dyeing and Finishing plants or between different departments of mill or finishing room.

Will roll or fold—with accurate measuring clock and automatic stopping device.



BENJAMIN EASTWOOD COMPANY

PATERSON, N. J.

Represented in the South by CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO., Charlotte, N. C.

IT'S EASY THE EASTWOOD WAY

HOME SECTION

SOUTHERN

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 7, 1929

News of the Mill Villages

OPP, ALA.

Opp Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have a few cases of whooping cough and smallpox.

Mr. Paul Hollis has left us.

Mr. Strickland and family have moved to Greenville, Ala.

Mr. Royster lost two fingers in a picker recently.

Miss Ruth Creel and sister, Bernie Middleton, visited the hospital in Florala a few days ago.

Nicolas Mill.

Mrs. J. E. Austin and children have returned after a three weeks visit to relatives in Albany, Ga.

Mr. Sam Middleton and Mrs. Bracan are sick and Mrs. C. W. Middleton is recovering from an illness.

Mrs. Wood has been visiting relatives in Shannon.

Mr. G. W. Robbins has his new shoes "broke in" and can walk in them Sunday.

There was an enjoyable singing Sunday in the school house.

Mr. Middleton is on a reducing diet; he wants a new Ford, but can't get under the steering wheel!

We are planning a big Easter egg hunt for our Sunday school.

BROWN EYES.

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

MACON, GA.

Bibb Mill, Number Two

Dear Aunt Becky:

Saturday night, March 9th, will be a great time here. Superintendent Parker, assisted by Burris Snow will put on a play, "Hummers Club of Blackville." Your friend, W. A. Hunt, has a conspicuous part in this show, and you ought to come down and see him do his stuff.

The cast of characters follows: Bill Johnson, running for judge—W. E. Garrett.

Abraham Lincoln Washington, running for chickens—Hiram Couch.

William Bilkins Smith, running for anything—"Boss" Watson.

Charles Augustus Hotfoot, too slow to run for anything—Ollie Snow.

James Jackson Muchmouth, running for a crap game—W. A. Hunt. Garfield Fussfeathers, chicken inspector—Leroy Kirk.

Alexander Brutus Thicklip, pork-chop inspector—Elmer Griffin.

Rufus Rastus Goddenheimer, health inspector—Doya Garrett.

Michael Angelo Wishbone, an artist—Elery Dunn.

The scene of the play is the club room just before a political campaign.

Soloists for the evening will be W. A. Hunt and O. E. Snow.

Admission charges are announced as follows: Ten cents for children and twenty-five cents for adults.

The show will start promptly at 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening, March 9th.

TIFTON, GA.

Tifton Cotton Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

Little Janet McCormick is out of school this week with an abscess on her leg.

Mr. G. F. Chambley and family spent Sunday afternoon in Fitzgerald.

Mrs. Permalia Phelps on her way from Macon to Miami, Fla., stopped over a few days here to visit Mrs. J. H. Horne.

Rev. Banks filled his regular appointment at Bessie Tift Chapel, Sunday evening. After reading Proverbs 1:24-26 he preached in his forceful manner of God being a God of much mercy and love also a God of vengeance.

We had 43 present at Sunday school last Sunday.

Tifton Cotton Mill is now running full time night and day, with 7,216 spindles and 150 wide-awake em-

ployes; it is producing about 35,000 pounds per week.

Our efficient managers are: Superintendent, M. W. Mayes; carding room manager, J. F. Greek, with day time assistant, Hobson Hancock, and night, Charley Dixon.

Spinning, twisting and finishing department manager, G. F. Chambley, with T. J. Hall assistant for spinning in day time, and J. L. Grubb at night; S. L. Pipkins assistant for twisting in day time, and H. S. Mullens at night. Master mechanic and electrician S. A. Rice.

We are sure it is the ambition of all these men to make Tifton Cotton Mill one of the most successful and with the cooperation of all the people concerned, we may expect them to accomplish much for the mill and village in the near future.

GLADYS M.

WARE SHOALS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our president and treasurer, Mr. Beng D. Reigel and wife, of New York, are spending some time with us.

Mr. C. H. Gresham, has succeeded Mr. Paul Troutman as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and we are sure will make a good one. Mr. Troutman has held this position six years, and will be greatly missed.

Mr. and Mrs. Wayman Ellis spent last week-end with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Ellis, of Abbeville.

Misses Francis, Marie Watts, and Callie Pressley, were among those going to Greenville, Saturday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Pinson, of Honea Path, visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Killingsworth, Sunday.

Mrs. Rob Elmer and daughter, Miss Virginia, and Miss Mary and Ethel Freeman, spent last week-end with friends and relatives in Columbia.

NO NAME.

Becky Ann's Own Page

EPITAPH CONTEST CLOSED

Mister Mysterious First Prize, C. H. Gresham, Second

It has been really interesting, and much real talent has been discovered among the contributors to our Epitaph Contest. The judges had a hard time trying to make a fair decision. We are sorry that there are not more prizes; but after all to have written something worthy of publication should make every contributor proud to be among the contestants.

One, of much merit, sent in by R. T. McClellan, China Grove, N. C., was unintentionally overlooked and did not get published. But we had the judges to consider it anyway. Here it is, and we are very sorry it was not printed earlier.

Here lies the body of Ezra Tait,
Who kidded his wife about her weight.

Everybody will agree that it is a good one, and we ask Mr. McClellan, to forgive us.

The "Shiek who was laid out by a flapper;" "The man who was stung to death by humble bees;" the one who "pulled his flannels off too early!" the man who "ate peas till his craw burst;" the one who "met defeat at the stern of a mule," and the one who let a "mouse scare him to death;" Postman Ham," "Elizabeth Drew," "Mary, the wife of John," and "Leroy Blake," were all worthy of earnest consideration, and honorable mention, and there were many other good ones.

Messrs. David Clark, owner; Harvey Hill, editor, and Junius Smith, business manager of The Bulletin, were the judges.

Prize Winners

MISTER MISS TERIOUS, Pawtucket, R. I., unanimously won first prize on the following:

Here lies a young lady from Ryde
From eating green apples she died.
Inside the lamented
They quickly fermented
Made cider inside her inside.

The above epitaph is also a perfect limerick; and we believe our next contest will be limericks.

A limerick is a verse of five lines, in which the first two lines and the fifth line, rhyme, and the third and fourth lines rhyme. Note the above, study the form and meter and "learn how."

"Mister Miss Terious," we have lost your proper name and address. Please let us have it, so that we can mail you the prize—\$3.00.

MR. C. H. GRESHAM, Ware Shoals, S. C., won second prize—\$2.00, on the

following, after several votes and arguments.

Here lies a man all out of breath
A man who hugged himself to death;

He was caught hugging another man's wife,
And that is how he lost his life.

We are left to wonder if the judges admired the deceased, or rejoiced in his fate!

MRS. PEARL TODD, lost out because she is the daughter of **AUNT BECKY**, and not eligible. But her epitaph was a unanimous favorite:

Here lies the body of Samuel Tatem
Who hated trains and would auto-race 'em

One day he swore, he would beat the Southern

And never more, will he race another'n.

Which we must admit is extremely good.

We hope everybody has enjoyed this contest and that we may soon have another just as interesting. Such things help develop talent, and are really educational. So let's all take part in whatever comes up, win or lose.

AUNT BECKY.

AUNT BECKY VISITS THE CARL STOHN SILK MILL, CHARLOTTE

Occasionally it is our privilege to meet face to face and converse with men who rank high in the textile profession and in nobility of character; but, none are superior, and very few can measure up to the standard as set and daily lived by R. A. Whatley, of Carl Stohn, Inc., Charlotte.

Mr. Whatley is superintendent of this wonderful jacquard silk weave mill, and has so merited the confidence and trust of the president, A. C. Stohn and the secretary and treasurer, F. A. Dakin, (both of Hyde Park, Mass.) that they leave him entirely alone to run the plant, and seldom pay him a visit.

Having known Mr. Whatley for many years—having seen his great love for textiles and how hard he has worked to fit himself for even the highest of offices, — knowing that he is altogether capable, and thoroughly reliable, we hope someday to see him at the top of the ladder, where he rightly belongs. We don't believe there is a better qualified man in the entire textile industry and especially in fancies, than is Mr. Whatley, who has never missed an issue of the Bulletin since it started.

But he has been so quiet, modest and unassuming, that he has never

been much before the public eye. At Carl Stohn, Inc., he has brought order out of chaos, and built up the business to a remarkable degree. Anyone who had seen the plant before he came, can now readily see the great improvements made in his three year's work.

The mill started up with 40 looms, and now has 108, all jacquard looms. Twenty of these looms have just been added, making 55 that have been added under Mr. Whatley's supervision, and there are no two looms making the same pattern of cloth,—most of which is for fine bath robes, the most gorgeous and glorious colors and styles we have ever seen.

Weavers make wonderful wages, but, it takes a professional, to run those looms. Of the 86 employees, 34 have to make out income tax reports. Can anyone show us another mill with such a record? Some of the employees live as far away as Huntersville and Mathews, and come to work in nice automobiles. During 1928, wages paid to employees, was the grand sum of \$120,000.

This is the only mill where we've found girls running long chain beaming. And by the way, we've never seen finer looking girls or finer looking people anywhere, than at Carl Stohn. Mr. Whatley says he inherited a lot of them, and some he selected and trained. He knows them all by their first names, too, and has a genuine personal interest in each one. As they pass out from their work it is: "Good bye" or "Goodnight" Mr. Whatley—"Good bye Annie;" "Goodnight Dora," etc.

Do you wonder that all of them like to work for him? There was not a weaver hired from April, 1923 to February, 1929, and no new girls employ in winding and spooling rooms from June, 1928 to January, 1929.

R. L. Gaddy, overseer of weaving, deserves much of the credit for the splendid success of that department. He is a good jacquard weaver, though this was his first experience in rayon jacquards, of such fine quality. However he has conquered the difficulties, and need never be afraid to tackle any proposition. He has a fine record for keeping satisfied help, and we are glad to see him with Carl Stohn, Inc., and Mr. Whatley.

J. S. Sydes, is night weaver; John Chislom, overseer winding and beaming; Mrs. Clara Star, forelady in winding.

Miss Margaret Culp, is in charge of the office, and Miss M. Lothery, is assistant to Mr. Whatley. I must not forget to mention the very attractive "Seniority Board," carry-

ing the name of every employee—the only one I've ever seen in a mill.

We secured the renewal subscription of every one of our old subscribers and added six new ones. We welcome them all, — Messrs. Whatley, Gaddy, Abernathy, Chisholm, McQuay, and R. F. Wilson, Johnnie Lee Waters, Robbie Holms, Georgia Holder, A. R. Austin, and J. S. Bailey.



R. A. NOLES, JR., HILLSIDE MILL,
LAGRANGE, GA.

"Pack all your troubles in your old
kit bag,
And smile, smile, smile!"

This seems to be the message that this little bunch of love is trying to broadcast. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Noles, of 1700 Brownwood avenue, and was six months old when he posed for the above picture, and seems to be taking it all as a good joke.

WORKING WONDERS

"Dear Doc: I used to couldn't sit down, but after taking three bottles of your wonderful remedy, I can sit down but I can't get up."

CLAUDE GILSTRAP, Jr.,
Hartwell, Ga.

CAMDEN, S. C.

Hermitage Cotton Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everything is pretty around the Hermitage with Mr. Jesse Parker still on the job with his paint brush. The houses are shining with their new coat of paint.

A great deal of interest is being shown in the night school which has been in progress at the club house for several weeks, with something like twenty-five names on the roll;

we are having a very successful session.

The Hermitage Boy Scout troop have moved in their new scout building just recently completed by the mill company for their individual use.

The G. T. Club girls will meet at the home of their president, Mrs. D. L. Jones until night school closes. Thursday night will still be meeting night for the club.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Jones entertained the G. T. Club, Saturday evening, February 23; each member of the club invited a boy. The games and refreshments were enjoyed by all.

The Women's Missionary Union met Saturday evening, February 23, at the home of Mrs. C. L. Norman. The service was led by Mrs. E. C. Little, the mission study teacher.

Miss Virginia Davis entertained a large number of junior girls and boys with a party Saturday evening, February 23, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Davis.

Mrs. M. J. Phillips of Kershaw, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Whaley.

Mr. S. L. Crolley and his mother, Mrs. J. A. Crolley, motored to Darlington to spend a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Nora Pearson.

We are very glad to see Mrs. Lydia McLendon out again after a long and serious illness of flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Horton announce the birth of a fine boy on on February 24.

DICK.

(Dick please don't stay away so long, any more. We are always glad to have your nice letters. — Aunt Becky).

A DOLLAR FOR ONE PAPER.

For a copy of the old **MILL NEWS**, date of March 8, 1917, will give \$1.00—or a nicely bound copy of any book of "Aunt Becky's" now ready—or a copy of "FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE," as soon as the story is put in book form. First come, first served.

AUNT BECKY.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

News Items of Judson Mills

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Garvin and baby spent the week-end in Newberry with Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Gilliard. Mrs. Garvin's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Queen and little daughter, Bobby Lee, of Atlanta, Ga., are visiting Mrs. Queen's mother, Mrs. Vashti Howell, on 2nd Avenue.

We are glad to report the improved condition of Miss Mollie Keener, community nurse, who was painfully injured in an automobile accident.

The Workers Council had a very interesting and enjoyable meeting Monday night, in the community building. The meeting was in the form of an oyster supper. There were 35 members present. A timely and interesting talk was made by the general superintendent, Mr. Levin Burgess. Talks were also made by the pastor and Rev. Paul Gosnell.

A revival meeting will begin at the Baptist church Sunday, March 3rd, at 7:30 p. m. Preaching by Rev. Paul Gosnell.

The community extends their sympathy to Mr. Bryant, Mr. Grisop, and Mr. Brown who have recently lost loved ones.

Mr. Fred Blackmon is at work again after several days illness.

The Girls' Club has planned an interesting six-weeks program on the "Modern Girl;" much interest is being taken in this subject.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church, served an oyster supper in the community building, Friday night, March 1st, 6:00 to 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. Ralph Parker and little daughters have returned to their home at Shelby, N. C., after a visit to Mrs. S. Rollins, of 8th Street.

Miss Lois Howell spent the week-end in Anderson.

B. McM.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

SELMA, ALA.

California Cotton Mills Company

Dear Aunt Becky:

We have had some touches of Spring here, and two of our young men, Messrs. Cook and Attaway just couldn't keep away from the golf links a few days ago. The writer didn't see the game but from all accounts, Walter Hagen would have hesitated to be matched with these players. Mr. Cook is the son of the superintendent and we all call him "Young" Cook. Mr. Attaway better known as "Happy," is our roller coverer. At any rate they played golf.

Misses Louise Webster and R. C. V. Summerall were honoree guests at a weiner roast at Valley Creek Park a few nights ago. They report a great time and say that the boys certainly can dance. We like for our young people to have these little outings.

Mr. B. M. Newsom (Bud) set himself up to a new Studebaker car this week and some of us are wondering when we will get to take a trip with him. It will soon be fishing time and we know that Bud can't resist that and we will all go with him.

Mr. J. W. Corley, our general manager is going to Oakland, Cal., this week on a business trip to the home office.

Now about the story I promised a few weeks ago. We have failed to get from "Little Willie" the story complete, but did manage to get the following. The story is regarding "Billie Joe" and "Blue Bird" on the Pullman, enroute to the Home Section Correspondents dinner in Greenville, S. C.

The berths had been made ready; it was almost time to retire when these correspondents began to inspect their "hunks," and asked what the little hammock was in there for. "Little Willie" informed them that they were put in there especially for writers of the Home Section of the Textile Bulletin and for them to be sure and put their arms in them for the night, so that their arms would be in good shape to get down all the doings at the show. "Little Willie" says they arrived at Greenville the next morning about 6 a. m., and as neither of these correspondents could use but one of their arms he was real sorry for them. But he readily consented to carry the baggage.

HOOKS.

A DOLLAR FOR ONE PAPER.

For a copy of the old MILL NEWS, date of March 8, 1917, will give \$1.00—or a nicely bound copy of any book of "Aunt Becky's" now ready—or a copy of "FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE," as soon as the story is put in book form. First come, first served.

AUNT BECKY.

SHANNON, GA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are running full time, day and night, getting good production, and everybody happy.

Will soon elect our baseball officials, for we expect to play some real baseball this summer. We have all our players of last year, and have added "Bad Eye" Lindsay, and Parker, from one Hosiery Mills. These boys were our rivals, last year.

Miss Gerald Spurlin, captain of "Reds" and Miss Maggie King, captain of the "Blues" are having a lively Sunday school contest;—the losers will entertain the winners.

Mr. T. J. Kelly, our "boss," made a business trip to Ohio recently, ran into a big snow, and was mighty glad to get back to Georgia.

We are through placing the new card room machinery, and oh how nice it looks, and how good the work does run.

Mr. G. W. Nelson, day second hand in card room, has a new car. How about a ride, Gene?

Mr. R. B. Hunt gave an old time

party recently, and believe me, we had a time! The Spurlin string band furnished the music, and some of the older people, just had to do a little "buck dancing." Mr. Hunt treated the crowd to home grown peanuts,—and oh, boy! how Georgia folks do eat goobers!

Mr. S. M. Harrison, our cloth room overseer, and family, are moving to Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., to his new position. Mr. Paul Dumas has been promoted from the night line, to the position of cloth room overseer.

All looms are now in the new building, and the twisters are all in the old part. Makes a wonderful difference in looks and in convenience.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hass, a fine boy; they only have 15 children, now.

"Aunt Becky," the story gets better every week; am glad to see Sam stick out just a little.

SHANNON.

(This letter was unintentionally delayed—but is just as good as ever.—Aunt Becky).

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

SELMA, ALA.

Sunset Village News

Listen, Ruby! "Blue Bird" is singing! A merry song, too, for all our folks are well again.

With spring so near, our village is a busy place. The people have already begun planting flowers and vegetables. We are expecting the village to be more beautiful than ever before.

Mrs. Martha Ann Church, of Centerville, Ala., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. A. Murray.

Mr. Emmitt Nichols and Miss Kathleen Luker were quietly married Saturday, February 23rd. We wish them much happiness. They are at home with the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Nichols.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ham are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, February 9th; they have named him Marvin Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Kelman Buxton, a son, Kelma Atkins, Jr., February 16th. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Barker, a daughter, February 25th.

"Hooks," I hear you have been very busy writing that wonderful story "Billy Joe" and "Blue Bird" on the Pullman. You better watch out, "Little Willie" might get you into trouble. You think, perhaps, we don't know who you are, but we do.

Aunt Becky, we enjoy the story so much. It's wonderful.

"Sunshine," of Westminster, where are you? Write again, for we enjoy your letters. "Mister Miss Terious," I believe I know you. Haven't you lived here?

One of the 17 cottage prayer meetings conducted by the Central Baptist church, of Selma, was held at the home of Mr. D. J. Crider Tuesday night, February 19th. Attendance was fine and the service was enjoyed by all.

Our village Sunday school has a good attendance, but we hope to have a bigger school in the future.

BLUE BIRD.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

BARNESVILLE, GA.

Aldora Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are glad to report the health of our community very good at present, since the flu is all over.

Mr. L. H. Hambrick, our second hand in twister room at night, has been transferred to the Peerless Cotton Mill, Thomaston, as overseer spinning.

Mr. Lon Osborne is now second hand in twister room at night.

Rev. D. C. Matteson is running a night school for the officers and teachers of the Sunday school, which is going to result in great good.

The Blue Bell Club met as usual Tuesday night, with a large attendance. The meeting was called to order by Miss Hazel Matteson; Mrs. D. C. Matteson read Scripture and Mrs. Joe Pearman led in prayer. Miss Allie Morrow, secretary, called the roll and took up collection. It was a delightful meeting and ended with nice refreshments and fond good-nights.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Miller were recent visitors to Griffin.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hambrick and family and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Stewart and family went shopping in Macon Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren G. Pearman and daughter, Lou Helen, were visiting in Thomaston Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Eldridge and family motored to Griffin Sunday.

Aunt Becky, we wish you'd come to see us. We have a nice village since the painters have finished dressing it up.

Superintendent Eldridge is having our streets and sidewalks looked after, and is encouraging every one to beautify their yards with flowers. We expect to have a really beautiful place this summer.

Mr. Warren Pearsan was called to Habersham last Sunday on account of the death of Mrs. Pearman's grandfather, Mr. W. H. Banks.

For Her Children's Sake

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XVI

"Well!" whispered Emily to her reflection in the glass; "Ray has been here; he sat in the same room, breathed the same atmosphere—talked with you and the heavens didn't fall!" She held up a slim, firm hand and looked at it. "My nerves are steady and my heart hasn't skipped a beat, nor doubled-quickened! What next, I wonder? Perhaps I have been more in love with an ideal than with Ray; and if Sam could come up to my ideal, I might—Oh, Emily Trent, I'm beginning to think I know less about you than any being on earth," and she gazed in perplexity on her image. Presently she voiced her thoughts again.

"It's not that I do not love Ray—but that I am at last resigned I suppose." And then she was silent, gazing wonderingly into the fire, trying to solve the amazing problem—Self.

An audible sigh escaped her. A vague unaccountable longing for something unknown, stirred within her breast, while blue eyes and gray passed before her mental vision as if fighting for place of right.

A picture of Sam—his gray eyes looking into hers hungrily as he helped her from the carriage that morning haunted her. She covered her face with her hands and almost sobbed:

"Oh, Sam, Sam! How little I have known you. If you only had shown me your true self long ago!"

* * *

Back at the farm house, George Beverly was trying to comfort Sam, who refused to be comforted, and sat moody and silent before the fire.

It was the next night that Beverly went to town, obeying an imperative summons from the doctor. He climbed the stairs to the office, wondering what Ray could want, and found him lounging before the fire in a smoking gown.

"Come in, come, George," was the hearty greeting. "Here's a comfortable chair ready for you and plenty of good cigars. You and I are going to have a long, old-time, heart-to-heart talk, and acquit ourselves like men—an honor to the Masonic order and to God."

"And what's our subject?"

"Emily Trent."

"What?" George Beverly looked puzzled and shocked. Could Sam's fears be well grounded? Did the doctor and Emily love each other? "I—I don't think I understand," he faltered.

"Emily Trent's happiness is very dear to me, and I want to ask you some very pertinent questions."

George Beverly felt himself growing hot and cold by

Nobody's Business

By Geo McGee

R-E-C-I-P-E-S

Traffic Jam: Take a couple of 18 year old nuts and a like number of peaches not over-ripe, put them into a tin (lizzie), pour into each nut and peach about one drachm of hooch, wash down with a wine glass half full of ginger ale, let the gas be turned on till the mixture sizzles and turns red, and loses its solidarity, then it will simmer down to a slow boil, and stop. Then stir with a police billy or baseball bat, and place in the cooler for 30 days.

Applesauce: Mix a long line of bull with a dash of nerve, add plenty punk and whoopee, drop in a few lies now and then, exaggerate with lots of fabricated scraps, stir until the ears burn, then swear that the Democrats will elect a president in 19 and 32. Do not serve except with a shotgun.

Other Stuff

We note with pleasure that the big trucks and busses are hogging only three-fourths of the highways these days. If these vehicles of transportation continue to increase in width, the average automobile will have a slim chance to meet or pass one of them. They virtually control traffic on the main arteries, and at the present rate, they will wear out a good concrete road in 5 years.

The coal miners are now asking for a 5-hour day in some parts of the world. What do they think they are, school teachers? Uncle Joe's Sammie says that he longs for a 36-hour week with a 72-hour pay envelope. He tried to get a job with me once, and I told him I'd pay him what he was worth, but he refused to work that cheap. He would be a fine hand to sit in the Lick Observatory and count the eclipses of the sun. He's so lazy he actually swallows his spit.

The cigarette manufacturers swear that cigarettes will keep the women slim and attractive, and this means that all fat women will take up smoking at once. They also want folks to stop eating candy; so fellers, if you don't want your old lady or sweetheart to bear down too heavy on your lap, take 'em smokes instead of boubons. Personally, I favor kissing boubon lips rather than those smeared with nicotine and lip-sticks. What won't females do to conserve and preserve their imaginary beauty?

The scientists say that in a million years the North Pole will be where the Temperate Zone is now, and I'll just betcha we will all freeze to death. I intend to try to get in the coal business by then, and make some money. I am sorry now I threw away my old "heavies" last spring. Those smart boys keep me worried to death nearly all the time. They say that the world is almist sure to run into some other planet in time. Now is the time to install traffic signals so's worlds can dodge one another.

CHESTER, S. C.**Eureka Mill News**

Miss Emma Peay gave a party at her home on Saluda Road, Saturday night in honor of her 18th birthday. There were host of young people present and everyone seemed to have a most enjoyable time.

Mr. Walter Brantley gave a delightful birthday dinner at his home Sunday, celebrating his 19th birthday.

We were sorry to have Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Melton move from our midst. They have returned to their old stamping grounds, Great Falls, S. C., both were good weave room operatives.

Mr. M. B. Langley, our night card room overseer, spent the past week with his trusty shotgun. It would seem that he enjoyed it very much from his smiles.

LEDO RIALB.

RAMSEUR, N. C.**Columbia Mfg. Co.**

Our mill is running full time with plenty of good help. We had a nice sleet for a couple of days. We feel though that spring is just around the corner.

Miss Bessie Brantley visited her sister, Mrs. Everett Andrews, near Chapel Hill recently.

Miss Stella Ellis, of Asheboro spent last week-end with Miss Lessie Steele.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Campbell and little daughter, Catherine, of Greensboro, spent last Sunday with Mrs. W. I. Campbell.

Rev. W. A. Elan preached fine sermons at his church Sunday.

We sure enjoy reading, "For Her Children's Sake."

BLONDIE.

EGAN, GA.**Piedmont Mills**

Dear Aunt Becky:

Our mill is still improving bit by bit, and "day by day in every way is getting better and better."

We get lots of excitement from the planes at Candler Field, just over the hill from our village.

Jesse Exum, Atlanta's own parachute jumper, thrilled thousands of people last Sunday, when he leaped from an altitude of 3,000 feet and landed safely one hundred yards in front of the hangers. Mr Exum plans to break the Southern altitude record the first favorable Sunday.

Rev. Williams of Griffin is moving to Egan this week. We welcome him for we know that he will be of great help in our church and Sunday school work.

Mrs. G. W. Haire has been very ill for the past three weeks. We hope she will soon be able to be out again. Mrs. Roberts is on the sick list too.

Miss Meeks was with us again today. We are always glad to see her.

"Daughters of the Confederacy," are running a contest among the sixth and seventh grades of the county school. The girl or boy that writes the best essay on Benjamin H. Hill, will

turns, as an agony of fear and dread gripped his heart. The doctor continued:

"Are you and Mollie Melton engaged?"

"Yes, since yesterday. What are you driving at?" The doctor laughed in relief.

"Thank, God! But how in all creation does it happen that Emily thinks Sam and Mollie are still in love with each other?"

"Did—er—Mrs. Trent tell you that?" gasped Beverly.

"Yes; and she's trying to plan a way to release him, in order that he may be free to win and marry the widow."

"Well, I'll be confounded!" chuckled George. "What else have you learned, Doc?"

"That Emily is very much interested in her husband since you have taken a hand in his training. She's a dreamer—in love with an ideal—and Sam Trent bids fair to—"

"Doc! Do you mean it? Oh, the poor man's simply crazy about his wife. He never would have made good though if she hadn't defied and left him; and, well, maybe I had a little to do with it," modestly.

"George, tell me all about it, won't you? It's up to us to set these people straight if we can," said the doctor meditatively.

And then George Beverly related his first acquaintance with Sam Trent, whose brute nature insisted on advertising and forbidding anyone to house or harbor his wife or children; and how he (George) had "knocked the fool out of him," and then made a successful appeal to his sleeping manhood; how the battles with his evil tendencies had been fought and won, and his brute passions held in subjection by an iron will; and on through each interesting stage of development to the day of the fair, when jealousy came near undoing everything. And how he and Mollie had planned the Thanksgiving dinner and a scheme to repay Emily in her own coin, and how they had failed utterly and wished they "had let the two idiots alone."

"I don't think you failed," said the doctor slowly, puffing at his cigar. "Sam Trent's improvement in the premises and in himself made a deep impression. But I believe it was the vivacious widow's flirting with Sam that stirred the depths."

"Doc," and George leaned over and laid an affectionate hand on the shoulder of his friend: "Forgive me—but—doesn't—er—Mrs. Trent—love you? Don't you love her? This is confidential and sacred," sympathetically. The doctor hesitated a moment, then spoke in deep emotion:

"George, there are some things that are too sacred—too near the heart—for discussion. But this I must say. Neither Emily nor I have a thought or wish that is antagonistic to the laws of God or man." The doctor took from his pocket a letter and passed it over to George, saying:

"This came today; it's an urgent request that I accept the position of president of one of the leading sanatoriums in New York, and I've wired my acceptance. I shall go tomorrow, and I shall never return. It is best for all concerned." And the doctor spoke with calm, hopeful resignation.

"Doc, you are wonderful!"

"I'm just a God-fearing man, George, and value a clean heart and a clear conscience above rubies. This life is too short and eternity too long to traffic in souls. It isn't so hard to do right—God always gives us strength and rewards a good fight; I thank Him for the wonderful offer of that presidency, which came as unexpectedly as a bolt from the blue."

* * *

Saturday afternoon the twins went shopping. It was pay day and there would be few, if any visitors to the library until late. Emily was quite alone when the mail was delivered and she received the following letter from the doctor:

"My Dear Emily:

"Congratulate me! I am rushing to catch the midday train to New York, where I am to be president of the St. John Sanitarium, and where I shall be in a position to be a real blessing to suffering humanity.

"I shall hope to hear from you often, and, of course, I shall write to you. My short stay in Riveree has been very pleasant, and I shall always cherish the memory of your pure, true friendship.

"Forgive me for not coming in person to bid you good-bye. Let us not forget to pray for each other. My daily prayer for you will be that God will bless and make you happy as you deserve.

"By the way, George tells me that he and Mollie are to be married the coming spring, so just allow me the satisfaction of saying, 'I told you so!'

"Tell the twins that old Santa in New York will remember them Christmas. I hope they won't quite forget me.

"Emily, if we never meet again on earth, God grant that we may at last meet in heaven. Pray that I may be successful in my work, and that I may be a faithful soldier of the cross.

"Sincerely,

RAY."

For a while Emily was stunned and silent. She was not dull of comprehension. She knew that Ray had not dared to tell her good-bye in person. A sharp stab of pain struck through her heart; her lips quivered and her eyes filled with tears. Ray was gone—he had gone to save her! It was a long hour—a bitter fight—before she could say:

"Well, Ray is right. God bless him! Heaven help me to be worthy. I shall never see him again. My 'Ray of sunshine' has gone, and dark clouds are hovering over me."

be awarded a gold medal. The girls and boys of Marion Smith school are taking interest in the contest.

Aunt Becky, am I writing too often? We all enjoy seeing news from Piedmont.

ROSE.

(And we enjoy hearing from there. — Aunt Becky).

GREENSBORO, GA.

Mary Lella Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Since our last writing, very little "news" of interest has been gathered. You see I have been transferred to the night shift.

I forgot to mention the condition of our job here—it must be in good shape, because we run 60, 72 and 84 looms and make pretty good wages. However, we have had our "bonus" discontinued, which sounds pretty tough right now to us; but, I think we can still live without that.

Our mill does not boast of a basketball team, but we certainly can offer a good baseball team for the coming season.

Aunt Becky, who is this "Peg," of Egan, Ga., who in the issue of the 14th wanted to shake hands with "Hambone?" I am ready to shake his or her hand at any time, but really I didn't think that any one would want to shake my hand, because of a write-up.

We certainly do enjoy reading the story section, and Gee McGee is simply fine; don't let him get away.

HAMBONE.

(We are not at liberty to give you the true name of "Peg." But if you wish to write her, send the letter to me and I will mail it to her. Then it's up to her. See?—Aunt Becky.)

ALBANY, GA.

Flint River Cotton Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still running full time, and everybody is getting their flower beds ready for planting. I think we will have lots of pretty flowers this year, the rose bushes in the mill yard are looking pretty already.

Mrs. R. G. Bray and little daughters, Frances and Betty Jean, of Americus, Ga., are visiting her mother, Mrs. E. W. Barrett on Flint street.

Mr. Grady Williams has returned home after a few days stay in Macon, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, of Hilton, Ga., and Mr. Mode Stinson, Jr., of Boykin, Ga., visited Mr. and Mrs. Mode Stinson a few days last week.

Mrs. W. C. Jarrell happened to a very painful accident last week; she fell off the porch and hurt both legs very badly; we hope for her a speedy recovery.

A revival meeting will begin the first Sunday in March at Grace Methodist church; Rev. D. A. Cook, of Phenix City, Ala., will do the preaching and Rev. Shannon Holloway of Young Harris College, Young Harris, Ga., will play the piano.

The story gets better every week.

CURLY HEAD.

HUMBOLDT, TENN.**Avondale Mill**

Mr. Joe Flowers, who is now working in Dyersburg, Tenn., visited his family, Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Scott were visited by friends, Sunday, February 17th, from Bemis, Tenn.; the visitors were: Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Cobb; Mr. and Mrs. McClaren, James, Ralph and Mary; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Butler and daughter, Bernice.

Y. P. C. A. Entertains

One of the most delightful events of the past week was a party, given by the Y. P. C. A., on Friday night, in honor of George Washington's birthday. The girls are dressed in "Martha Washington" costumes and it was rather unusual to see dresses touching the floor. Music, games and fortune-telling were enjoyed by the crowd, after which refreshments were served by Miss Fouse and Miss Jordon.

Sick List

Mr. Robert Brookins has been sick but is back at work, now.

Mrs. John Dick has been carried to Memphis, to be given a treatment. Mrs. Dick has been ill for several months and we sincerely hope she will recover.

Mr. Lowell Simmons is in bed after having a tooth removed. Lowell, we wonder just what would be a proper treatment for your illness.

Aunt Becky, you're a real sport, I'll admit, if you enjoy basketball games. I consider a good, fast basketball game more interesting than anything else.

We certainly want to encourage the new writer from Selma, Ala. Although I know many people there I can't imagine who he really is. Anyway, maybe I'll meet him sometime. I was awfully sorry to learn of Mr. Corley's illness. Hope he is feeling fine, by now. Also, hope Mr. Cook is walking around and smiling, once more.

I'm very glad that the correspondent from Pawtucket, R. I., enjoys my letters; we are glad to hear from there, too, so "Mister Miss Terious" write again real soon.

RUBY.

Becky Ann Books

Only a Factory Boy
Hearts of Gold
Will Allen—Sinner
The Better Way
A Man Without a Friend
Driven From Home
Truth Crushed to Earth

PRICE \$1.00 EACH

Order from

Clark Publishing Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

But, somehow, the clouds didn't seem so awfully dark, and Ray's exit had not caused the intense suffering and unbearable heartache that she thought would have attended on the heels of such a tragedy. What was the matter with her anyway?

Beverly and the widow engaged? Well, Mollie, wouldn't have accepted Beverly if Sam had been free! The widow was simply determined to marry again, and poor old Sam would be left alone and hopeless just as she was, she thought.

At this moment Paula and Fred Elliott were looking into each others eyes with eloquent meaning. Paul had asked her to wait for him in the big department store, while he called on a friend a few blocks away. Paula was buying a thimble when a voice at her side, said:

"Please allow me to select it." And with blushing cheeks, startled eyes and thrilling pulse, Paula looked up into the handsome dissipated face of Fred Elliott.

"We look at gold thimbles, please," the young man said to the clerk, who smiling, handed him a case.

"Oh, no!" pleaded Paula. "Just a silver one."

"Let's try them on," said Fred, catching her hand and carefully trying the thimbles—purposely selecting impossible sizes in order to prolong his self-appointed task, while Paula trembling and thrilling exquisitely, tried feebly to withdraw her hand, but in vain.

"You little darling!" he whispered, as the clerk turned his back. "I'm going to present the thimble first and the ring afterward—a reverse of general rules." Then aloud: "There now, that fits nicely, doesn't it?" Paula blushing furiously, unable to raise her eyes, nodded a feeble assent, and Fred with a flourish, threw down a twenty-dollar bill to pay for it, carelessly accepting fifteen dollars change.

"I—I—can't accept it—really, I can't!" stammered Paula, moving anxiously toward the door.

"But you will, little girl, to please me. Now, won't you?" and Fred followed, pressing the thimble into her hand. "Don't you believe in love at first sight?" he whispered? "I've been absolutely wild about you—I've been crazy to talk with you, and you must forgive my boldness. Little girl, accept this thimble, and let me hope that some day you will use it to sew on my buttons!" And Paula's fingers closed over the thimble. Then she looked up into his eager earnest eyes, and said tremulously:

"I—I—you mustn't talk so. And you mustn't ever try to see me. Mama would be furious!"

"How about you? Oh, little girl, you are not absolutely indifferent, are you? Tell me that you do not hate or despise me. I know I am a vile wretch, unworthy one thought of your pure heart, but if you care I know I could be a better man for your sake."

"Hush! Paul is coming!" she said, looking down the street.

(Continued Next Week)